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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,868 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th Dec.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4199	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	J. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th ,,
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th Decr.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 10, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
NGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	803	20th ,,	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE ...	4,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th Dec.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa—	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT
FROM
GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool the high-classed Steamers. "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York', 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals. Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY 20th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 14, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILTON CHEESE.

New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

A LARGE STOCK of Pretty and New Designs to select from.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
An Extensive Assortment.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ENGLAND,

PARCELS of INDIAN CONDIMENTS, prepared for transmission Home as 'Xmas Presents.

		Rs. a.
Empress of India Chutney	per bottle	1 0
Major Grey's Chutney	,, ,,	1 0
Bombay Chutney	,, ,,	1 0
Cashmere Chutney	,, ,,	0 10
Green Mango Chutney	,, ,,	0 10
Lucknow Chutney	,, ,,	1 2
Nepal Pepper Genuine	,, ,,	0 2

Curry Powder, Mullingatawney paste, Guava and Rosselle Jellies, Mango Jam and Jelly, Tamarind Fish.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

			Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of	100 Rs.	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100 ,,	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100 ,,	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	,,	100 ,,	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,,	100 ,,	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100 ,,	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, BARREL SHAPE	,,	100 ,,	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,,	100 ,,	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

A very useful home Xmas present.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 2 ,, ,,	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt.	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 ,, ,,	3 0
HYSON, YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, FINEST, 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt.	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 ,,	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.	0 10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD

1886 GREETINGS 1887
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S
CARDS
IN
GREAT AND CHOICE
VARIETY.
PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

		Cash per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old — In case 15 bottles. A pure wholesome spirit.	HOLLANDS	28 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth — Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	GIN	20 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened — A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	GIN	20 0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom — High quality and delicate flavour.	GIN	16 8
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica	RUM	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish — A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	WHISKY	22 8

		Cash per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Invalid — Specially adapted for medical use.	BRANDY ****	30 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale — Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	BRANDY ***	35 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale — A very choice and matured spirit.	BRANDY **	31 0
TREACHER'S Pale — A sound and good peg Brandy.	BRANDY *	27 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet — A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	WHISKY	22 8

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 27.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT, produced from the finest blends, distilled in the Highlands of Scotland. Price per doz. Rs. 26.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitabl or admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40-0. Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... ,, 32-0. One star ... ,, 29-0.
Monogram Rs. 26-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.		Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from	7 0
Silk Lace	from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from	7 8
International		2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make		7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino	from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from	9 0
International do.	from	3 0

SOCKS.		Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair	11 8
,, ,, Embroidered Fronts	,,	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.		
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from	21
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS.
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

DRESS SUITS

	Rs. a.
SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture	80 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85 0
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear	95 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95 0
CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra	9 0

FROCK SUITS.

	Rs. a.
BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in fine Twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in blue matt	45 0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above	9 0
TROUSERS both light in colour and texture	Rs. 16 and 17 0

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order.

			Rs.
Square Pianoforte, by Mand, Full		Compass	250
Do.	by Schröder (Mahogany)	do.	250
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	do.	350
Do.	do. do.	do.	400
Sympathetic Square	do. do.	do.	600
Horizontal Boudoir Grand, by Erard, Full Compass			400
Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood		do.	350
Broadwood's Concert Grand		do.	500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15 per month, inclusive of tuning.

Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

'XMAS CASH BAZAR.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN OPEN FIGURES AT ORIGINAL COST.

TO CLEAR a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of very rich and varied stock of 'XMAS PRESENTS, 'XMAS CARDS, of SATIN, VELVET, CARVED ENAMEL, and of MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCE. The largest stock in Bombay to select from. Prices varying from a quarter anna to Rs. 4, 5, and 6.

FISH AND FRUITS IN ICE.

Candied Fruits, Sweets, Raisins, Nuts, Crackers and Fancy Preserve in elegant boxes, Indian Condiments, made up in suitable Parcels for presents at Home, and every other article at the LOWEST and CHEAPEST PRICE.

ESPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR THE MERRY AND FESTIVE SEASON.
CRAWFORD MARKETS PREMISES, UNDER THE CLOCK TOWER.
A LADY ATTENDANT WANTED. Apply on the same premises.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS STORES.

WINES, GROCERIES, DESSERT FRUITS.
PRIME IRISH AND CUMBERLAND HAMS, in Canvas, all Sizes, and on Cut.
BEST STREAKY BREAKFAST BACON.
CHEESES—GRUYERE (GENUINE), STILTON, GOGONZOLA, CHEDDAR, DUTCH, GONDA and DOUBLE GLOSTER.
PRESERVED FISH and MEAT ASSORTED.
JAMS, JELLIES and MARMALADE.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, FRENCH PRUNES, BON BONS, &c.
CANDIED PEEL, CURRANTS, SULTANOS, PUDDING RAISINS, CHINA PRESERVES, LOAF SUGAR, &c.
MUSCATELLES, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, APRICOTS, PISTACHIOS, &c.
CONFECTIONERY—CHOCOLATE CREAMS, NOUGATS, PRALINES, &c.
CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLAIN and ORNAMENTED.
HAMPERS FOR HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS MADE UP TO ORDER.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
W. J. ESSAI, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LITHOLYDIUM ZACHARIDŒ.

SPECIFIC for GOUT and allied diseases. It acts with all the certainty of a chemical re-agent, affording relief and clearing the kidney secretions within twelve hours after commencing its use; and it is regarded as a GREAT MODERN DISCOVERY. It is free from Colchicum, being purely saline.

Bottle, Rs. 16.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co's.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA
OR
LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement whether arising from long residence, in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

38 by 18 in.	50 by 22 in.	50 by 23 in
Re. 0 12	Re. 1 0	Re. 1 4

BATH TOWELS.

63 by 27 inch	56 by 40 inch
Rs. 2.	Rs. 3.

Brown and White Striped.
Brown Hard and White Soft.
44 by 19 in. Re. 1 8.
BATH BLANKET.
A great Luxury in the use of the Bath.
78 by 48 inches, Rs. 6 each.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH,
20, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. LOUIS STRAUCH begs most respectfully to announce his arrival from Europe with a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of all sorts of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, viz.:

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, Complete.
,, TROUSERS.
,, DRESS COATS.
,, FROCK COATS.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING of every Description and the best Quality.

Inspection of our varied Stock is earnestly solicited.

Bombay, December 8, 1886.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.

No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.

Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

JOHN F. SHERIDAN'S
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
OF
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ARTISTS.
TO-NIGHT
THIS, WEDNESDAY, EVENING, DECEMBER 15TH
PROGRAMME.
HENRY J. BYRON, Esq.'s
"LITTLE FRA DIAVOLO"
IN TWO ACTS.
CAST.

FRA DIAVOLO, A Brigand Chief ALIAS MARQUIS DE CRANBOURNIALLI	Miss May Livingston.
A large price is set upon him but he is not likely to be sold.	
BEPPO his Right Bower A LIGHT WEIGHT, but still a very HEAVY RUFFIAN	Mr. John F. Sheridan
Giacomo, his Left Bower	Mr. E. C. Dunbar.
Lorenzo, an Irish-Italian Policeman	Mr. Martyn Hagan.
Lord all Cash, a Lord-knows who	Mr. Alfred Holland.
Francisco, in love with and betrothed to Zerlina	Mr. Henry Delmaine.
Mattio, Landlord of the Jolly Brigands	Mr. Clement Morgan.
Antonio, a Peasant	Mr. Chas. Ward.
Lady all Cash, an Hysteric female	Miss Lucy Fraser.
[illegible], the Village Belle, all the Boys are desirous of Ringing her	Miss May Melville.

ACT 1ST.—THE JOLLY BRIGANDS.
"3,000 Francs Reward for Fra Diavolo."
JEALOUSY JEWELLRY AND JOY.
Incidental to this act the following Songs will be sung.
"Drinking Song and Chorus." | "Right too ral-loo-ral."
"The Pretty Bar Maid." | "The Peasant Maid."
Mr. HAGAN and Company. | Miss MELVILLE.
"It's all over now with the Ladies."
MISS LIVINGSTON.
"Mulligan Guards." "On Yonder Rock."
Mr. HAGAN. Misses LIVINGSTON and MELVILLE.
"Its' ard to put the 'and where the tart can never be"
Messrs. SHERIDAN and DUNBAR.
"Ting Ting that how the bell goes"
MISS LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY
"Hark the Clarino" The Vagabond."
From the Rose of Castile Messrs. Dunbar & Sheridan.
Mr. DUNBAR
ACT 2ND ZERLINA'S CHAMBER
SCENE 1ST—"THE MIDNIGHT INTRUDER."
SONG.—"When the Robins Meet again". Miss MELVILLE
"Madam Fie" } Company.
"Gimmy Riddle" }
SCENE 2ND.—MARRIED BLISS.
Song "Bid me Good Bye" .... MISS FRASER.
"Sweet Lavini" .... MR. HOLLAND.
SCENE 3RD.—THE BRIGANDS AGAIN.
SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF DIAVOLO.
Invincible Chorus, "Sweetest Lover" .. COMPANY.
Song, "The Scout" .... MR. DUNBAR.
The Man of Education .... MR. HAGAN.
MARCH, SONG AND CHORUS .. .. COMPANY.
GOOD NIGTH.
Business Manager .... PHIL. H. KIRBY.
Treasurer .... W. G. ALLAN.
Musical Director .... T. CÆSAR.
Sole Proprietor .... JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

WANTED with immediate possession a FURNISHED, BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, Cumbala Hill, or Breach Candy. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

ITALIAN FIRE-PROOF & IMPERMEABLE PAVING-TILES IN DIFFERENT DESIGNS.

THE celebrated Italian FIRE-PROOF and IMPERMEABLE PAVING TILES have long since been in extensive use all over the Continent not only as an ornamental pavement, but also as one of the most ESSENTIAL and INDISPENSABLE REQUISITES for building purposes.

Besides being DURABLE and the most ECONOMICAL these tiles do not catch FIRE and DAMP at all, and on account of these PECULIAR properties, we, on recommendation of our friends and architects, have just imported a large quantity of these useful articles per s. s. Archimede, and now offer them to the public.

Being convinced by proper authorities that these articles will gradually form one of the INDISPENSABLE REQUISITES in building materials, we have arranged to introduce and sell them at LOW PRICES enabling builders of all classes to give them a trial and satisfy themselves that with all their advantages these articles can very well compete with what is termed COUNTRY COBA or POREBUNDER STONE-FLOORING, as regards cost, &c.

These Tiles being also admirably adapted for preventing DAMP, CHILL, &c., buildings that are erected on reclaimed holes very badly NECESSITATE their flooring to be covered with none but THESE TILES.

Use of these Tiles will not only furnish the buildings with WHAT is really WANTING and cannot be done without, but will also greatly add to their ORNAMENT and ELEGANCE, enhancing their VALUE immensely thereby. Plans for setting drawn free of charges, and sketches and samples sent on application to

SORABSHAH & Co.,
Sole Agents.

N. B.—AS GOOD AS MINTON TILES AND INFINITELY CHEAPER.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS,
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

TIFFIN BASKETS
FITTED WITH
MAPPIN & WEBB'S CUTLERIES.

For 3 persons	Rs. 45
For 4 persons	,, 55
For 6 persons	,, 75

Up-country orders are promptly executed.

MORENAS AND CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
15, Medows Street.

SILVER-PLATED WARES!
SILVER PLATED WARES!!
Cruet Stands.
Pickle Stands.
Trays.
Ice Jugs.
Baskets.
Fruit Stands.
Mugs.
Goblets.
Napkin Rings.
Christening Cups.
&c. &c.

MORENAS AND Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SKIN HORSES.
ROCKING HORSES.
TOYS.
TOYS.
TOYS.
INDIA RUBBER TOYS.
DOLLS.
DOLLS.
DOLLS.

MORENAS & Co.,
General Merchants, 15, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

TRANSPOSING PIANO, nearly new, in handsome Walnut Case, Iron Frame, on commission sale at SOUNDY & Co. Limited will be sold a bargain.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESINGERS.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the GYMKHANA PAVILION, Fort, on MONDAY EVENING, December 20th, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests, price one rupee each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
70, Tamarind Lane.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "CLAN McKENZIE, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, December 13, 1886.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., LD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of STORES to the above Company's Mill at Colaba, during the year 1887. All Tenders should be sent to the Undersigned, before 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 14 December, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT for Mince Pies, &c. can be had at PEARSE'S.

SINGLE-SEATED BROUGHAM, neat and light, by S. Startin. Apply to SORABJEE NOWROJEE, Girgaum.

4 WHEELED DOGCART with Brake, by Kesterton of Long Acre. To be seen at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S Sale Rooms, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

VICTORIA with MOVEABLE COACHBOXES—Apply to SORABJEE NOWROJEE, Girgaum.

BUGGY by SILK and SONS, on view at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S, Girgaum.

OFFICE SHIGRAM, and DOOR SHIGRAM, by Simpson, of Madras; and other Carriages, to be seen at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S, Girgaum.

HARNESS, ENGLISH, Two Single Sets. SORABJEE NOWROJEE, near Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

HANDKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS! Received by the Mail, ready Hemmed, from Re. 1 per doz; also Ladies' Parasols, Frillings, Gloves, Laces, at prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NURSE EXPERIENCED for CHILDREN, SITUATION WANTED. Address C, care of this Office.

HAMS and BACON—Fresh Supplies JUST RECEIVED from Maby and Salmon. C. N. PATELL & Co., No. 2, opposite Crawford Market.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY.—Received by last Mail Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, Fancy Millinery and Toys, &c., &c.

'XMAS CAKES, the Monster Cake now on view is the finest ever made or exhibited to the Public.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort.

'XMAS CAKES, plain with Sugar Icing, Fancy Ornamented and Richly Ornamented; this year's designs are worth an inspection. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort.

'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS and TOYS of endless variety, from 1 anna each and upwards. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld,
W. J. ESSAI.

'XMAS CONFECTIONERY, Chocolate, Dessert and Crystallized Fruits, Bon Bons, &c. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! Four kinds daily, every day different kinds. Also Christmas and New Year's Cards of the best quality. English and French Confectionery of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

PEARSE'S DECORATED CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view. Christmas Bon Bons, Raisins, Currant, Sweets, &c.—Apollo Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now considered by the public to be the best, the simplest, the cheapest, and the most durable of all in existence. They are with all the latest improvements, self acting spoolers, and complete [illegible] quilting, binding, &c., &c. Price lists post free, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LOST, on the night of Sunday, the 12th December, between Clare Road, Byculla, and Harkness Hill, Malabar Hill, a silver-mounted WALKING STICK. Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning the same to MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas postage, 1 anna.

WANTED LADIES and GENTLEMENS' HAIR DRESSER and WIGMAKER. Apply to A. B. C., care of this Paper.

"THE BATTENBERG," the latest novelty in Ladies' Hats, just received.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, DOG CART and HORSE, with Harness, one Quary Grand Piano, both nearly new. Open offer. Apply to ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, No. 3, Meadow Street.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Plush Companions, Hand Bags, Photo. Frames, and many other articles to select from. Prices very cheap.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ROSS' RAPID SYMMETRICAL LENSES just to hand 8½ by 6½, 10 by 8, 12 by 10; early application requested.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

JUST TO HAND, a choice selection of Precious Stones, Gems and Diamonds, Gem Rings, Necklaces, Bracelets, and Fine art work Jewellery, suitable for 'Xmas Presents.—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

REWARD.—Lost at about 1 A. M., on 13th December, 1886, between Clare, Byculla, and Napean Sea Roads, a WALKING STICK of Olive, or Tea Wood. The handle is of silver, shaped like a bird's head with a long curved beak and red glass eyes. The Finder will be handsomely rewarded, on the stick being produced at the Office of the Commissioner of Police.

AS THE 'XMAS SEASON is approaching nigh Messrs. H. M. HOOSAIN & Co. of No. 59, Meadow-street, beg to draw the attention of the European elite and gentry of Bombay to their Establishment which affords a splendid opportunity for selecting rich Japanese Satsoma, Kanga, Cleoshani, Blue and Fancy Earthenware, and other Curios for presentation to friends at home.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, selling off Cheap CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, almost giving away.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of velveteen, coloured and woollen cloth, shirts, cupboards, &c.

THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 223, Jakaria Musjid, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., official assignee H. C., and in re Ahmadbhai Cassambhai Khoja, lately carried on business in partnership with Sha Doolubdas Trecumjee under the name of A. Doolubdas & Co. as dealers in piecegoods [Insolvent]. The same consisting of pieces and cut pieces of cretonne, chintz, khakee cloth, rurmato, striped trouser cloth, coloured and woollen cloth, broad cloth, tweed, velveteen, silk, merino, linen handkerchiefs, braiding, half hose, gauze shirts, large show cupboards, benches, chairs, mehta box, lamps, brass goglet, earthen figure, bedding, mats, &c.

A GOOD CHANGE FOR CAPITALISTS SEEKING INVESTMENTS.

SALE OF THE BLUE MILL AND OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, STOCKS, &c., THEREIN SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF GORUPDEVIE ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Lalljee Doongersey, Jadowjee Jairam, and Jadowjee Doongersey, trading under the name and firm of Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. Temoojee Dhunjeebhoy Engineer, Merwanjee Framjee Dady-Burjorna, and Bapoojee Framjee Dady-Burjorna, lately trading under the name and firm of Messrs. Bapoojee Framjee and Co., the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—All that leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 10,955 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ; and by the Collector of Municipal taxes No. ; situate on the west side of the Gorupdevie Road, in the sub-district of Mandevie, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Gorupdevie Road, on the north partly by the property of Bhasker Harry Jakulkar, and partly by the property of Govind Muccandjee, on the west by the property of Dhondee Mahar, and partly by the property of Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and on the south by the property of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, together with the mills, containing about 5,000 spindles, with their machinery, engines, houses, bungalow, warehouses, outhouses, storehouse, buildings, erections, now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all steam engines, boiler mill gear and millwright works, fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils, now standing or being thereon.

The said piece of land is leased for the term of 999 years from the 10th day of January, 1883, freefrom rent payble to the Government of Bombay, yielding and paying during the continuance of the said terms the monthly rent of Rs. 65 with a provision for renewal for a term of 99 years at the like rent.

And on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., by order of the said mortgagee, Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagors, the said Messrs. Temoojee Dhunjibhoy Engineer and Merwanjee Framjee Dady Burjorna.

All and every the working stock of the above mill, consisting of 35 bales of yarn, cotton on bobbins, cotton waste, dropping fly, coal, loose yarn and in bundles, bobbins, cans, and stores of every description for the mill use, &c.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, solicitors to the mortgagees, at their Office, No.—, or to the undersigned at their Office, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 15, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAKSQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, by order of Mr. Oosman Aba—

200 Tons superior 1st and 2nd class teaksquares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF FANCY & USEFUL ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 15th and TO-MORROW THURSDAY 16th inst., at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sellby Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Old *Bombay Gazette* Office, another consignment of fancy goods, consisting of Bohemian glass flower vases, Majolica flower vases, handsome bronze, porcelain and glass pedestals, kerosine oil lamps, glass decanters, water jugs, leather pouches and cigarette cases, figures, ladies' shawls, ladies' and gent's boots and shoes, English dressing glasses, variety of mechanical, wooden and tin toys, silvered glass vases, table ornaments, ladies' silk and feather fans, and a variety of other things, too numerous to mention.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

25 bales grey shirtings, 2½ to 7½ lbs,
20 ,, ,, dhoties, 9, 10 and 11 yards.
5 cases printed gagrapat.
3 ,, chowlies,
10 ,, prints.
6 ,, bordered stripe prints,
1 ,, black union.
6 ,, T red gagrapat,
3 ,, Spanish stripes.
1 ,, printed cashmere.
10 ,, white mulls.
10 ,, ,, shirtings.
5 ,, ,, stripes.
5 bales double bordered grey madapollams.
10 cases white jacconets.
5 ,, ,, nansooks.
3 ,, red, black and yellow steam prints.

SALE OF SUPERIOR JOHORE TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD [illegible]

100 tons superior Johore teak scantlings, of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.
Also on account and at the risk of Messrs. Vussonjee Jairam and Co.—
141 planks.

SALE OF CHINA SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. E. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dammer Gully, by order and in the warehouse of Hajee Essack Ellias & Co., and on account and at the risk of Thucker Vullubdass Goculdass,—

H. E. E. & Co.—B, 75 bags China sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON FRIDAY, next, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Yacht Club, at Apollo Bunder, a quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of furniture, timber, carpetting and oil cloth, hoop iron and zinc, coir matting, crockery, hose, blocks, books, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAKSQUARES.

On FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder

Ex s.s. Akaba.
Tons.
A B and Co.—32 Teaksquares measuring 22, 29, 5, 1.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF GREY SAREES.

ON MONDAY next, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Verchund Rowjee, and on account and at the risk of Tapidass Tribhowandass.—

19 bales each 250 P—grey sarees, No. 672, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 yards.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Town Barracks, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m.

A quantity of camel, mule and bullock equipments and other articles of dead-stock, &c.

SALE OF SEED-CLEANING MACHINES.

On TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shed, close to the Prince's Dock and opposite to the Seamen's Institute (unless previously disposed of by private contract).

18 seed cleaning machines, complete, in working order, by Richard Hornsby and Sons.

Now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS,
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY
BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell the above consignment of books by Public Auction at their rooms WITHOUT RESERVE on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p. m.

The above consignment of books can be seen, and catalogues obtained, on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers or to Messrs. LATHAM & Co.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 15, 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

per cent per annum subject to	months notice of withdrawal
6	18
5½	12
5	9
3½	6

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and furthe particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
SUIT No. 259 OF 1885.
ZENUBAI .... Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJI ESMAIL ABULLA & OTHERS .... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable properties, viz.,

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, or Fazandaree ground, belonging to Khoja Ladhabhai Ibrahim, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Don Tad, Second Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said [illegible] Haji Geega, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, formerly under No. 35, but now under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 82 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Don Tad Second Row, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the Jamatkhana of Bhowngri Memon community, and on or towards the south by the house of Syud Budrudin.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandaree ground whereof Khoja Ludhabhai Ibrahim is the Fazandar, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of Don Tad Second Row in the sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are occupied by tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 31, but now under No. 29, containing by admeasurement 204 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the Don Tad Second Row, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a vacant piece of land belonging to the said Abdulla Jeeva, on or towards the south by the house of Haji Shapu Saheb bin Saludin Moosa.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree vacant ground, belonging to Khoja Ludhabai Ibrahim, situate, lying and being on the west side of Second Don Tad Row or called Bhownugri Moila, in the island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvie, and formerly in the occupation of Noorbai and now in the occupation of tenants, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 32 and now under No. 30, containing by admeasurement 68 square yards and 10 feet 9 inches in breadth, 6 feet and 9 inches in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the second Don Tad Row or Bhownugri Moila, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Rahimtoola Moosa, and on or towards the south by the house of Abbutura. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 152 Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures &c., &c., the property of T. J. WARD, Esq., changing his residence. The same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best platedware, such as ice pitcher, cruet stand, tea tray salver, tea set, breakfast companion, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, such as a set of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, Madras pattern armchairs, handsome circular pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long and folding arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, settee couches, ornament stands, chiffoniers, teapoys, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, a firstrate harmonium, rich Brussels carpets, a collection of stuffed birds, rich flower vases and table ornaments, firstrate oleographs, handsome iron four post bedstead with spring mattress, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, almyra with plate glass door, wardrobe with mirror, dispensary articles, large size meatsafe, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES.

Under instructions from the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., at Mr. Cooverjee Ardashir's stable, Bhendy Bazaar,

A large lot of Arab and Persian horses consisting of chargers, racers, hacks, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of household furniture consisting of glass, plated and crockeryware, dining, pier and writing tables, chairs, camp cot, dressing and washhand tables, dressing glass, wardrobe, chest of drawers, &c. &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding up country.

AT 1-30 p.m.

On account of the concerned—
1 handsome strong English-built brougham, complete, by Solomon, just landed per s.s. Malwa.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong built Victoria in good order.
1 ,, bay Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at four p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the right title and interest of the said Ebrahim Haji Mahomed in—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Collector's old No. 176 and new Survey No. 8262 containing admeasurement 2,861 square yards with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 17, 18 19-20 23 53 54 55 56 57 58 and 59 formerly and now in the occupation of Gokal Daykarn and others which said piece [illegible] messuages, tenements and premises are situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road and west side of Trinity Street in the sub-district of Fort and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, on the east by the Trinity Street, on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manekji Patell, and on the south partly by the house of Nanabhoy Rustomji, partly by the house of Babaji Wittoo Morry, partly by the house of Sorabji Shroff, and partly by the house of Sorabji Dadabhoy Guntook, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Collector's old No. 240, and new Survey No. 8.68, containing by admeasurements 526 square yards, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 9. 10. 11 and 51, formerly and now in the occupation of Gomalji Bhimaji and others, which said piece of land, messuages, hereditaments and premises situate in the east side of Breach Candy Road, and west side of Trinity Street, in the Sub-district of Fort and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north and south by the public passages, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, and on the east by the Trinity Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, at their office, Tamarind Lane, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Bodeer Warburton & Co. (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the whole of their office furniture consisting of writing tables, desks, copying press, cupboards, screens, corking machine, spirit jars of 1, 2 and 4 gallons, &c. &c.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs in guilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of H. J CHOPE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 22nd December next by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 A. M., for a contract as specified below for 3 years, commencing from 1st April 1887.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Cotton cloth of *bona fide* Indian Manufacture, 39 inches wide, for making Mattresses and Pillow Cases for issue to European Troops in Barracks
Do. do. 43 inches wide do. do. do. in Hospitals.

The annual probable requirement of the Cloth will be 6,666 yards for Barracks and 6,666 yards for Hospitals

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
for Commissary General.
Commissary General's Offices, Bombay Nov. 23, 1886.

RE JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Deceased.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees" and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866. Notice is hereby given that All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, who died at Bombay on or about the 8th day of September 1885, and Probate of whose Will was granted on the 13th day of November 1886 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to NUSSERWANJEE JEHAN GEERJEE WADIA, JAMSHEDJEE ARDASHIR DALAL, and MANOCKJEE JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, the executors, named in the Will of the said deceased, are required to send to the said executors, addressed to the undersigned at his office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased on or before the 20th day of December 1886. At the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to pay the legacies and bequests contained in the said Will having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice—All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 15th day of November 1886.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.
Solicitor for the said Executor

ESTABLISHED 1840.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Head Office, 9 and 10, King Street, Cheapside, London
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Vic. Cap. XCII.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES on the Lives of the general public are granted by this Institution at very favourable Rates of Premium.

POLICIES ISSUED IN STERLING OR RUPEES.

Assurances granted by which "Retiring Provisions" may be secured, and a surviving family protected in the event of premature death.

"Free Policies" issued, which can never entirely lapse from non-payment of premiums.

AGENTS IN
Calcutta—Messrs. D. L. COWIE & Co.
Madras—Messrs. PARRY & Co.
Bombay—Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo—Messrs. LEWIS BROWN & Co.
Singapore—Messrs. PATERSON SIMONS & Co.

of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal and every information may be obtained.

H. M. BAKER,
Secretary.

Special Allowances made from the Proprietor's Fund in aid of Premiums, of Assurances, effected by Clergymen and Schoolmasters.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.		
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	40	0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,,	36	0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,,	36	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,,	27	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,,	25	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,,	25	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,,	23	4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	28	8
Do. one Shamrock	,,	26	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,,	25	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 2,00,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries. Guaranteed for one year.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum of ONE RUPEE OR LESS!!

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
OR FROM
THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
WHERE ALL WATCHES SHOULD BE SENT FOR REPAIR.
Agents wanted throughout the Country, terms on Application.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED—FOREMAN for Engineering Department Carpenter and Smith Workshop, Trichinopoly; also several experienced Masonry and Permanent Way Inspectors for the Way and Works. Applications and requests for further particulars to be addressed, by letter only, to

DAVID LOGAN.
Chief Engineer, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly.
Trichinopoly, November 20, 1886.

NOTICE.
WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED—TWO UNDERLOOKERS for the WARORA COLLIERY. Applicants must have had previous experience in Collieries. Applications with testimonials, stating salary required, to be sent to the Deputy Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora, Central Provinces.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager,
Wardha Coal State Railway.
Nagpur, December 11, 1886.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (hirda nuts), will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Satara, on the 27th day of January, 1887, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Hirdas are on view at the Depots, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.
Camp Asgaon, 9th December, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon which only Tenders will be received may be obtained. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, next.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGESE RAILWAY
AND
PORT OF MARMAGOA

IT is INTENDED to OPEN this Line and Port for traffic on or before the 15th of January next. Arrangements have been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company whereby all description of Goods can be booked direct to or from British India Steam Navigation Company's Godown in Bombay from or to any station on the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railways.

For further information apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay. The Traffic Manager Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar. The Traffic Manager, West of Portuguese Railway, Marmagoa. Marmagoa, 1st December 1886.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Registered Office of the Company at Rampart Row, Bombay, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at an extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th November 1886.

That at the end of Article 48 of the Articles of Association of the Company there be added the words following, namely:—

"Notwithstanding what is hereinbefore contained, any Claimant of a Share upon any grounds whatsoever, may at the sole discretion of the Board be registered and entered as the holder thereof on the Register, if the Board shall so think fit, and any such Claimant shall produce such evidence as the Board may think sufficient and shall give such security or indemnity as may be called for."

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON, CHIEF AGENT.
Bombay, November 25, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cocoanut and Castor Oils, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887.—

Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon which only tenders will be received may be obtained.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oil" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December next.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. NATHOORAM JORAWURMUL, deceased, in our firm, CEASED on the 28th October 1886; and Mr. RAMNARAYEN NATHOORAM has been ADMITTED a PARTNER from that date.

TATA & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1886.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, on Monday, the 10th January, 1887, for the supply during the Official Years 1888-89 and 1889-90 of woollen, linen and cotton cloths,—gold silk and worsted cords, laces and braids,—gold and worsted embroidered badges, shoulder straps and patches,—Sewing and machine silks, twists, threads and cottons,—leather tabs, bootings and footstraps, cow and sheep skins,—buttons, studs and other articles, heretofore obtained from England, but now required of *bona fide* Local (British Indian) Manufacture.—also for the supply of contingent articles, such as charcoal, tallow, oils, wax, paper, &c., &c., required during the same periods.

Tenders for all or any of the articles, will be received only on printed forms, which may be obtained together with schedules, giving further particulars and detailed estimated quantities, more or less, on application at the Clothing Department, Bombay, where samples of the various articles may be inspected.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. M. SEXTON, Colonel,
Superintendent Army Clothing.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE: ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SELECT PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

POSSESSING the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100.	
		Rs.	Rs.	a.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS,"	30	3	8
Do.	"TRABUCOS,"	35	4	0
Do.	"ROYALS,"	40	4	8

THE NEW WEED 'MOUNG LOO,'
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BURMA.
Rs. 22 per 1,000; Rs. 2-8 per box of 100.

"THE CHEROOT OF THE DAY."

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SIATIC SO

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lecture by Mr. Sterndale, 5-30 p.m.
Installation at Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," 6-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Little Fra Diavolo," 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Maharaja (s), from Calcutta; Pachumba (s), Karachi; and Ludhiana (s), London.

Fair.—The annual Ashubsha fair will be held this day at Dongree Street.

A Vagrant.—Henry Baker, a European vagrant, was yesterday ordered by the Magistrate, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, to be sent back to the Government Workhouse, as the imprisonment for fourteen days to which he was sentenced for failing to return to the Workhouse from leave that was granted him, having expired.

Fun on the Bristol Company.—Mr. J. F. Sheridan's famous Musical Comedy Company produce this evening Byron's musical comedy of "Little Fra Diavolo" for four nights only, when they bring their successful season to a close. The Company leave Bombay on Monday, playing at Poona on Monday and Tuesday nights. They take with them all the famous ship scenery of the "Bristol."

Fall from a Scaffolding.—Yesterday, at noon, three labourers named Daktia Baboo, Govind Rama, and Jannoo Gunnoo, who were employed at the General Post-Office engaged in some repairs to the building, while standing on a scaffolding, about 25 feet high, it suddenly gave way, and the three men fell to the ground, and were severely injured. They were removed at once to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they are at present, the man Daktia being in a critical condition.

A Papal Decoration.—The *Ceylon Catholic Messenger* says:—"By Apostolic Brief of the 28th September, 1886, the Hon'ble Sir Michael Rosario de Quadros, Knight Commander of the Order of Christ, has been created by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. The Apostolic Brief which confers on him this high dignity as a reward for the services rendered by him to the cause of the Catholic Mission in India, has been sent to the new Knight through his Lordship Bishop Bonjean. We heartily congratulate the Catholics of Bombay on the elevation of one who reflects so much honour on their body."

Assault.—Murjook Hassun, a Seedee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting Cadur Meerkhan and Ally Rumzan on the night of the 5th instant, at a stable in Bellasis Road. The accused, on the night in question, entered the stable in which the two complainants, who are grooms, were lying asleep. The first complainant, seeing him there, raised a cry of thief, when accused turned round and assaulted him on the head and body with a stick. The second complainant on going to his assistance was also struck with the same stick. A policeman doing duty at the locality hearing the alarm came up and arrested him. In his defence accused stated that he was drunk, and did not know what he was doing at the time. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CLAN LINE AND THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association was held in the Association Hall on Monday at 6-30 p.m., when upwards of a hundred and fifty members were assembled to meet Mr. J. Muir, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., who attended there on behalf of the owners of the Clan Line to make the association a present of a model structure of the steamer Clan Macpherson. Shortly after the appointed time, Mr. Muir, in company with Mrs. and Miss Muir, and Mr. Muir, Junior, Messrs. Symons, Arthur and Bankier, arrived at the Cloth Market, and were received by the chairman, deputy chairman, the secretary to the association and several others. Mr. Muir, having been introduced to the meeting, proceeded briefly to explain the object of his visit, and while so doing referred to the business relations which the dealers had with his firm since its establishment in 1856, and expressed himself highly satisfied at seeing the large gathering of native dealers before him, to whom he wished all prosperity in business. Referring to the contract of the association with the Clan Line for the years 1884 and 1885, Mr. Muir thanked the dealers on behalf of the owners for the very great and liberal support which they had given them, and asked their acceptance of the present which the owners had sent them.

Mr. Damodar Thakersey Muljee, the chairman of the association, then acknowledged the present in suitable terms, and replied as follows:—

"In acknowledging this memento from the owners of the Clan Line of the service rendered by the Clan steamers to the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, we the members thereof desire to express our gratification at the honour done us by such a costly present of a model structure of one of their best steamers. We trust that this present, in addition to forming a beautiful ornament in our Association Hall, will be the means of perpetually reminding us of our past and present business relation with the Clan Line of steamers, and particularly of the two years of independent service rendered to the association during the years 1884 and 1885, which service, as we have acknowledged once before, was completed to our entire satisfaction. We therefore request you, sir, to communicate our best thanks to the owners, and assure them on our behalf that this valuable present will ever continue to remind us of kindly disposed friends abroad. In conclusion, we may be allowed to mention, looking at our present experience of the current contract, that we much regret not having been able to renew the Clan Service, which, we repeat, would have been under the circumstances much to our advantage."

The reply, which was printed in gold and took the form of an address, was then handed to Mr. Muir, who expressed himself pleased at the honour done him. Presents were then made to Mrs. Muir and Miss Muir of China silk sarries with embroidered gold and silk borders, as worn by Parsee and Hindu ladies. After garlands of flowers had been put round the necks of the visitors, nosegays and *pan supari* were distributed, and the party then dispersed with pleasant recollections of an hour's friendly gathering.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TEETOTALISM IN THE KONKAN.

Mr. Alfred Keyser, Collector of the Kolaba District, seems not to know that the British Government has long since declared that it will not interfere with the autonomy of the caste among any of its subject races. If a community says that it will excommunicate a man if he be found using liquor or spirits of any kind, or some particular kind, what right has a Collector of a District to tell such community or any of its members that any one found forcing people not to drink will be prosecuted? The order of the Collector of Kolaba is both unreasonable and illegal; but, above all, it is so absurd that we hope, for the honour and reputation of the British Government, Mr. Keyser will be told by the proper authorities not to stultify himself or the Government by issuing such puerile orders. That each man is at liberty to drink and die as he chooses every one knows, and a Collector is not required to teach this to people. But that a Collector should not know that no man has a right to say that he will drink and yet claim the right of being a member of his caste passes all comprehension. The effect of Mr. Keyser's order is that, though a man may drink, yet if his community punishes him for it by ostracising him, that community will render itself liable to prosecution. An order such as this seems to us utterly unwise and absurd.—*Indu Prakash.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·919
Temperature of the Air	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·5
Dew Point	71·7
Relative humidity of Air	·819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of Wind.* ESE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	199

*From midnight to midnight.

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THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Sir Henry Wolff arrived in London from Egypt on Monday, Nov. 22. The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says he has reason to believe that Sir Henry Wolff's and Moukhtar Pasha's recommendations to their respective Governments will advocate a convention between England and Turkey on the following bases:—"The recognition by England of Turkey's supremacy over Egypt. England to undertake the maintenance of order in the interior and the defence of the country from foreign aggression at a fixed annual charge, payable from the Egyptian Budget. The British troops to be dispensed with at the earliest practicable date, and, with this object, the army to be increased and reorganized under an increased number of English and, possibly, some Turkish officers. Meanwhile, provided the next three months show no revival of the rebellion on the frontier, the British force there to be withdrawn to Assiout, leaving the protection of the Assouan-Wady Halfa frontier to the Egyptian army. The Cairo garrison also to be transferred to Alexandria. The British force would thus be divided between Alexandria and Assiout, each within striking distance of any part of Egypt, while Cairo, as the holy city, would be evacuated. The English administrative preponderance in questions of finance and public works would continue; but the Departments of the Interior and Justice would remain exclusively Egyptian." The correspondent adds that he makes this statement with all reserve. Assuming it to be substantially correct, the weakest point, he says appears to be that relating to justice.

Reuter's Agent at Constantinople telegraphs:—"The negotiations between the British Ambassador and the Porte for the conclusion of a final arrangement regarding Egypt are being conducted in a friendly spirit; full recognition being given to the principle that in any settlement of the question of continued occupation or ultimate evacuation the interests of England and Turkey are paramount. Pending the establishment of a complete understanding, secrecy is observed as to the course of the negotiations; but it is admitted that the British Government has not changed its ground on the subject of the evacuation, which is to take place only when order and good government are completely restored, in conformity with the Anglo-Turkish Convention of October, 1885."

In an article on the Egyptain question, entitled "A New English Ruse," *La France* says:—"England is seeking to gain time, and relies upon the general lassitude of Europe in order to permanently establish herself in Egypt. The attitude of Russia, the intimate relations existing between that country and France, the rising of the Ghilzais in Afghanistan and other troubles in India, cause England to reflect, and for this reason she shows a semblance of good-will in order to lull France to sleep and to prevent Turkey entering into any alliance with Russia. The Egyptain army, while under the command of foreign officers, is incapable of maintaining order. The late Soudan campaign showed what Egyptani soldiers can do, when commanded by Englishmen. A fresh attempt on the part of England to occupy the Soudan would prove abortive, and would form a pretext for intervention. The Egyptian and Bulgarian questions must be dealt with simultaneously, though in fact the Egyptain question should be solved first of all. The article concludes by urging France and Russia to take concerted action for the purpose of creating difficulties for the new Carthage whose yoke is execrated in India as it is in Ireland and Egypt."

The *Paris*, discussing the Egyptian question, says:—"England hoped to escape from control by reimbursing the Egyptian coupons. The creditors of Egypt may be satisfied with this, but the European Governments who guaranteed the loan will be more exacting. England will have to show that this restitution has not been made to the detriment of other improvements which must be carried out. In order to avoid giving an account of the state of affairs, England has recourse to the Sultan, whose existence she had completely forgotten; but he will not be the dupe of such a manœuvre. The abolition of the capitulations would have the sole effect of making England the effective Sovereign of a country of which the Sultan would remain the nominal master. But no modification can be introduced in the constitution of Egypt without the assent of Europe." The *Paris*, after declaring that France desires to see Egypt a neutral country, concludes as follows:—"We believe that the French Government, before consenting to examine the British proposals, resolved to demand from England a formal promise to evacuate Egypt by a fixed date, together with a guarantee that the promise will be carried into effect." The Khedive has granted free pardons to Ali Riza Pasha and his witnesses, who were condemned to imprisonment, the Pasha for assaulting the officials of the tribunals, the witnesses for perjury. Commenting on this act, the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says:—"This is one of those acts of vacillating good nature which rejoice his Highness's enemies, but which drive his well-wishers to despair, and compel them to advocate a limitation of the small powers that, out of regard for his dignity, it has been deemed advisable to leave in his hands. The effect of the solitary act which can be placed to the credit of the native tribunals is annulled by the nominal fountain of justice, who thus furnishes a conclusive argument, if any were needed, against any attempt to leave the administration of justice under native control. From this point of view there is nothing to regret; but the effect produced throughout the country is more serious. A very short time since a fellah was condemned by the same tribunal to four years' imprisonment for assaulting a pasha under some provocation. This sentence remains unaltered; while another pasha, convicted in much more aggravated circumstances of assaulting a fellah—of resisting the execution of a legal judgment, and impliedly of subornation of perjury, is excused from his sentence of three months' imprisonment before one month has expired. If this act of fatally ill-judged clemency cannot be annulled, very distinct measures should be taken to signify publicly British disapproval of the Khedive's action and to prevent effectually its recurrence. Unless we do so, all attempts to obtain native support and sympathy for ourselves, or the Khedive's Government may as well be abandoned, and it would be wiser at once to return openly to the Turkish *règime.*"

THE SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration organized by the Social Democrats took place on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, in Trafalgar-square, which was crowded; a large proportion of those assembled, however, being evidently only attracted by curiosity. The first procession came into view from Whitehall at five minutes to three o'clock, with red banners flying and bands playing the "Marseillaise," two bodies of Social Democrats from South London entered the square at the south-west corner, being followed by a contingent from Paddington and Bayswater, which did not appear to number more than a hundred, though several hundreds followed their progress. Seven red banners, inscribed with various legends, were carried in the procession, and two plain red flags, the poles of which were surmounted with small caps of liberty. The bearers wore crimson sashes, or circlets, round the arm, while others had red rosettes. The other contingents marched in from various directions, and they all took up their allotted positions around the various platforms. They elicited scarcely a spark of sympathy or enthusiasm as they passed along, while their numbers fell far short of the estimate given by the Social Democrats themselves. The banners and the bands were numerous and noisy; but the rank-and-file appear to have been extremely few. In one or two cases the banner bearers formed the whole of the procession; and, as a rule, the number who followed barely exceeded one hundred. When all were collected together in the square—Socialists, spectators, and hangers on—the whole body may have amounted to thirty or forty thousand persons, women and children included. The proceedings were orderly. The speeches were of the usual character. Among the orators were Mr. Champion, Mr. Hyndman, and Mr. Burns. One speaker declared that it was the first duty of the Government to provide the people with work; then, they were to feed and clothe them, and afterwards they might proceed to give them luxuries. Another affirmed "that if their cry to-day was not listened to, by Heaven, they would try some other means," and so on. Much capital was made out of Lord Salisbury's refusal to receive a deputation. From all the platforms a resolution was simultaneously put and carried, calling on the Government to take immediate steps to organize the labour of the unemployed, to alter the mode of outdoor relief, to reduce the hours of labour in Government establishments, and to suggest to the school boards throughout the country the necessity of providing one free meal per day for the pupils. Notwithstanding the decision of Lord Salisbury not to remain in town to receive delegates from the demonstrations, a deputation did proceed to Artington-street. Along the whole route from Trafalgar-square the police precautions were on an extensive scale. A considerable crowd had assembled in the neighbourhood of Lord Salisbury's house from a very early hour; but it was of the most orderly character, and the large force of police had little or nothing to do. After the meeting was over, there was a rush in the direction of Arlington-street, especially as a couple of contingents marched home—one by way of the Haymarket and the other by way of St. James's street; but the crowd was very peaceable, and the constables had no difficulty in keeping it on the move. The deputation from the meeting consisted of about half a dozen persons, who arrived shortly after four o'clock and knocked at 20, Arlington-street, and were admitted; but, on being informed that Lord Salisbury was not at home, they left their resolution and departed quietly. The processionists left the square without any of the pride, pomp, and circumstance with which they had entered it; but it was long after dark before the square resumed its normal quiet.

PASTEUR'S TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has had an interview with M. Pasteur, who was about to leave for Bordighera for a much-needed rest. M. Pasteur told him that the subscriptions, which are still coming in, to the Pasteur Institute amount to 1,800,000 fr., but that three or four millions are needed. With regard to his preventive treatment for hydrophobia M. Pasteur said:—

"When I first operated on a human being—namely, on the boy Meister—I employed successfully virus taken ten days before from the rabid animal, then nine days before, and so on up to one day's virus. The cure was complete, and I was always convinced that this was the most efficacious treatment. But by degrees, out of consideration for patients—children, delicate girls, and so on—I did not employ the strongest virus, but stopped at virus five days old, and consequently much attenuated. When, however, the nineteen wolf-bitten Russians arrived from Smolensk, two died before beginning the treatment, and a third while undergoing it. I spoke to Dr. Grancher on the question whether all these patients were going to die, and we resolved to revert to the Meister method, using virus only a day old, and in certain cases repeating the series two or three times. The result was that not one of the remaining sixteen succumbed, though certain German newspapers opposed to inoculation have asserted the contrary. I have, therefore, arrived at the conviction that by using first attenuated virus, and then stronger and stronger virus up to virus a day old, and repeating the inoculation two or three times, according to the gravity of the case, no accident is to be feared. Since the 1st of September, when I commenced this treatment, I have had about 600 patients and not a single accident. Out of the 1,721 patients who have been treated there have been ten deaths, six being those of children. This is a proportion infinitely smaller than that of vaccination for small-pox; but since beginning the present system not one death has occurred. In Russia, moreover, the Smolensk cures have made such an impression that inoculation stations have been established at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, and Samara. One word more as to the ten deaths. I cannot tell the number of people who have suffered from rabies in France and Algeria who have not come to me. But I presume that the number is extremely small; for it rarely happens that a person bitten by a dog supposed to be mad does not come here at once, now that the curability of the disease is known. Yet I have ascertained that during the time I have lost ten patients, eighteen not treated by me have died in the hospitals. You will see that this proportion of deaths must be terrifying compared with mine. Even the few deaths with my treatment have ceased under the present plan; and I have reason to believe that in the year ending on the 1st of next October deaths will be entirely eliminated or form at least an insignificant proportion."

RELIGION IN THE HEBRIDES.

The Edinburgh correspondent of the *Times* says that startling revelations have been made regarding the state of religion in the Outer Hebrides. The Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh when the chief business arose out of the report of commissioners appointed by the General Assembly in May to visit the Presbytery of Uist, with reference to the state of Church matters believed to prevail there. The island of Barra, at the south end of the group, was first dealt with. The case did not show anything flagrantly bad. The worst that can be said of it is that the Church there seems to be in a state of torpor. The senior minister, who is an old man, has lived in Glasgow for the last ten years, and draws most of the stipend. The junior minister expends more than his share of the stipend in renting the manse and the glebe from his colleague, and lives by farming. This may seem a fair illustration of "leaving the Word of God to serve tables," but it is a mild one compared with others in the report. The parish has a population of 2,200, of which 90 per cent. is Roman Catholic; while the remainder is divided about equally between the Established Church and the Free Church. As the adherents of the Church cannot much exceed one hundred, that may perhaps explain the lethargy that seems to have fallen on parish and minister alike. The parish church is in a bad state of repair. There is only one elder. The communion is held only once a year, and there is no regular Sunday-school.

The case of South Uist is very much worse. South Uist is the most populous parish in the Presbytery, but here also a large proportion is Roman Catholic. The commissioners who visited the island found that the parish church has practically been unused for about ten years, and has fallen into considerable disrepair. In the Loch Boisdale district there has been no service whatever for many years, except at rare intervals. The minister of the parish has neither manse nor glebe, but receives instead an allowance of £60 a year. He has other flocks to tend besides those of the Church, for he is a sheep-farmer on a large scale, having occupied for many years a farm for which he pays a rent of £230 a year.

At Tarbert, in the island of Harris, the Church of Scotland was found to be practically extinct. There were only four families belonging to it in the village. There used to be a church and a manse. The church has been rebuilt as a post-office. The manse is now the house of the medical man, who also has possession of the glebe. The systematic neglect has driven the people into the Free Church. The nearest Established Church is at Scarista, sixteen miles off. There the Kirk session of five elders meet seldom, and its minutes are very irregularly kept. Services used to be held occasionally in the old church of Rodel, in the south of the island; but it has now been fitted up as an episcopal chapel by the Countess of Dunmore. The crowning case of destitution, however, is that of the little island of Bernera, between Harris and North Uist, with a population of 454. There never has been a communion celebrated in Bernera since the present minister went there, and he believes at no time since the disruption of 1843. There is no Kirk session, no roll, no record of any description. The church is in the most disgraceful condition. In the windows the commissioner counted 211 broken panes of glass. The lath and plaster have fallen in a mass from one of the walls, leaving it a black ruin, and the line lies in heaps on the floor. Yet in this place, we are given to understand, the minister preaches on Sundays to a congregation averaging twenty persons. The church at Trumisgarry is said to be in even a worse condition than that of Bernera, except that the number of broken windows is not so great. The commissioners say that "the people are in many places in large numbers sinking into religious indifference, and the only appliances, that seem to be employed, are spasmodic preachings by Free Church laymen."

THE RUSSIAN PORTS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says that Captain Kan, naval attaché, arrived there last week from Batoum, Sebastopol, &c., having visited within the last six weeks all the Russian ports in the Black Sea. He says that he has not seen anything indicating the near approach of hostile action on the part of Russia, but that evidently very strenuous efforts are being made to create a formidable naval position in those waters, and that the Russian officers speak openly of an advance of the Bosphorus as soon as the ironclads are ready. With all the skill, energy, and activity brought to bear, however, it will be many months before Russia has armoured vessels fit for sea. There are six gun-boats in course of construction of high speed and carrying three Legrange guns each, and they are to be prepared at intervals of six months each. Of the three first-class ironclads recently launched, not one will be completed before a year and a half, and the last one will not be ready for three years. The present Black Sea fleet exists only in name, consisting as it does of only a few unarmoured cruisers, converted merchant-steamers carrying light guns, and a torpedo flotilla, which although numerically very strong, contains but a dozen sea-going craft of any real value. At Batoum new earthworks are being constructed on the north-east side of the bay, and the fort at the entrance of the harbour is being enlarged. A series of earthworks is also extending along the shore to the westward, evidently intended to prevent a hostile landing in that direction. From all other and independent sources of information where the same necessity for caution does not exist as in the case of an official person, it is declared that every appearance points to a Russian intention to make a bold move as soon as possible, particularly as the Government may not be able long to withstand the pressure from the Panslavist party, which once before forced the hands of superior authority in the direction of aggressive action.

SINGULAR ENDING OF A STAG HUNT.

The last hunt of Lord Rothschild's staghounds had an extraordinary termination. They met in the morning on the borders of Bedfordshire, a goodly field turning out; and after a smart run of nearly a couple of hours the stag made its appearance in the village of Woburn Sands, not far from the seat of the Duke of Bedford. It entered an orchard at the rear of the house of Mr. George; and Mrs. George, who was sitting in the dining-room, was not a little startled by the deer suddenly dashing through the window and alighting close by her side. She rushed into the hall and opened the front-door, hoping that her unceremonious visitor would take his departure; but instead of this it turned aside into the drawing-room, and making its way to the window, coolly placed its feet on a couch, and raising itself took an unconcerned view of what was going on in the street. The sound of the approaching hounds and horsemen, however, made it retreat to the kitchen. Here it made a dash at the window, but was unable to get through, and, the huntsmen coming, it was speedily captured and locked in the stable for the night. The animal had cut itself severely in jumping through the glass.

THE RENT QUESTION IN IRELAND.

United Ireland says:—We have the best reason to know that a dead-set is being made against Sir Redvers Buller of precisely the same character as that which has resulted in the transportation of Sir Robert Hamilton. We hope to be able in a week or two to produce unanswerable evidence that an extensive conspiracy, in which a prominent member of the Kildare-street Club and of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, and at least one minor member of the Government are the chief actors, is on foot to "remove" Sir Redvers Buller, or coerce him to alter his course. It then quotes a long extract from a private letter, dated from Shelborne Hotel, addressed to an English M. P. by a member of the Royal Land Commission, in which the writer says that "Sir Redvers Buller's evidence before the Commission at Killarney was 'excessively mischievous,' and that he is one of the 'emotional Englishmen' who play the devil with this unfortunate country." He thus summarizes the general evidence:—"He was asked whether the land League has still any considerable hold upon the people. He said, 'Certainly it has; and why should it not? It was the salvation of the people. Until the League arose there was nobody to protect them. There was law, but it was only on one side. There was no law for them.' These are not his words, but they are very nearly. He drew some distinction, which I did not exactly apprehend, between Moonlight robbers, and the League—another advertisement for agitators. He told us that in his district he found people overrated and miserable. In some places even judicial rents were too high, and he had to interfere in one case of hardship. He had no confidence in the administration of the law. He made two suggestions, both dangerous. I did not myself quite catch the drift of some remarks of his about altering the machinery of eviction in such a way as to obviate any possibility of hardship either to landlord or tenant. If it meant anything, it seems to me that it would amount to the abolition of eviction altogether. His other point was some vague theory about a "produce rent"—a nice way of making peace in the country. "This is," says *United Ireland*, "the most startling impeachment of Castle rule ever penned by an English administrator."

Commenting upon the article in *United Ireland* the *Freeman's Journal* says the writer of the letter containing the charges against General Buller is believed to be Lord Milltown. "If the statement is erroneous, Lord Milltown will, we presume, correct it. If the letter be authentic and contains an accurate summary of the evidence given by Sir Redvers Buller, then it remains to be seen whether, in the teeth of that evidence given by a dispassionate Englishman, that the Land League was the salvation of the people, that until the league arose, there was nothing to protect them, that there was law, but that it was only onesided that the people were over-rented and miserable, that the judicial rents were too high, that he had no confidence in the administration of the law—the Government is going to attempt to break down the efforts of the tenants to protect themselves by legal combination against impending destruction at the hands of unscrupulous landlords."

A well-informed London correspondent writes to the *Liverpool Post*:—"The appointment of General Buller was the work, I believe, of Lord Randolph Churchill, whose object in making the move was very different from that of his colleagues, and very different indeed from that which he himself was generally supposed to have by the members of the House of Commons. General Buller is a Radical in politics, holding very decided views on the land question, and a Home Ruler to boot. At any rate, such is the statement made to me by one who has the best of all means of knowing the distinguished officer's private opinions, which, however, he has never obtruded, and has never permitted to influence him in the discharge of his public duties. It is represented to me that Lord Randolph Churchill was well aware of his envoy's views when he appointed him as special commissioner to Kerry. He knew what the attitude of the General would certainly be in face of the landlord mismanagement, and he sent him—and this was understood by General Buller himself—first, to pacify the country; and, secondly, to close the mouths of his Liberal critics. General Buller, I am informed, has acted as was expected of him. While performing his duty with scrupulous fairness and legality, he has made himself a terrible thorn in the side of the landlords. The Cabinet have not been blind to the popularity which General Buller has won among the populace, and they have heard besides the furious denuciations which the landlords throughout the two counties, and, indeed, Ireland generally, are heaping upon him. Gradually the true nature of Lord Randolph Churchill's astute move has borne in upon them, and a very hot discussion, I am told, took place in the Cabinet. The question of General Buller's recall was, I understand, considered, and that step was only averted because no suitable pretext could be found which should prevent an excited outburst of popular indignation. General Buller was made acquainted with the opinions of the Cabinet, and proceeded at once to London, where he had interviews with various members of the Cabinet Then he proceeded to his estate in the South of England, and remained there while the Ministers debated whether or not he should return to Ireland. He has now returned with the Irish Secretary, who is not among his supporters, and carries with him a pretty strong intimation that the Cabinet do not approve of his policy. I believe that Lord Randolph Churchill himself, whose support is never very trustworthy, has practically abandoned his emissary, and that General Buller will return to England as soon as the Government can find a decent excuse for calling him back."

A Land League demonstration on a large scale was held on Sunday, Nov 21, at Murroe, the principal object of the promoters being to induce the farmers of the district to refuse to pay any rent unless Lord Cloncurry consented to restore to their holdings the tenants evicted from his property. There were five members of the Irish Parliamentary party present—Messrs. Dillon, Harrington Abraham, John O'Connor, and John Finucane. Mr. Dillon, who presided, urged that everything should be done that was possible to make Lord Cloncurry sorry for his action. He had lost already £ 10,000 by evicting the Murroe tenants, and he should not be allowed to make 1s. profit for himself out of the lands until the evicted tenants were reinstated. He would go further and say that it was the duty of every man in the locality not to pay Lord Cloncurry rent until the evicted were put back in their houses. The property was mortgaged for £ 40,000 or £ 50,000, and Lord Cloncurry could not live if the people refused to pay him rent. Mr. Harrington said that, for the future, the League intended that the funds to be used should be taken from the rent deposited by farmers who refused to pay the amount the landlord demanded. At a large meeting held at Tulla, on Sunday, Mr. Kenny, M. P., advised farmers to be very cautious with regard to purchasing their lands, and to ask themselves whether, having over paid the landlords in past years, the landlords were now entitled to any money for their interest in the land.

At Listowel on Monday, Nov. 22, a number of bailiffs, protected by 100 policemen, seized twenty-eight head of cattle, the property of Mr. O'Brien, of Ballylongford, who was the defendant in an action brought against him by the Bank of Ireland to recover £120. A rescue was attempted by a crowd numbering 400 persons, and the police charged with bayonet and baton, and drove the crowd back again and again. Stones were freely thrown, and several persons were seriously wounded. As the police and bailiffs were continuing their journey to the pound with the cattle, the crowd again attacked them and threw stones. The police once more charged, and succeeded ultimately in impounding the cattle. Several persons were injured in the affray, one having received a bayonet-wound.

Five Moonlighters, who were captured on Monday night, Nov. 22, by the police of the Castleisland district, were brought up at Castleisland on Wednesday. From the evidence of the sergeant of police, it appeared that the police, who were in ambush, saw a body of men advancing. The men, having discovered the presence of the police, commenced to move quickly away, when the sergeant called upon them to surrender. One of them, named Lynch, fired a shot, but he was seized by the sergeant, who was then struck on the head by another of the men. The sergeant and Lynch fell together, and, as they were getting up, Lynch snapped a revolver two or three times in the policeman's face; but it did not go off. The other two constables, in the meantime, secured two men named Kelleher and Connor. A six-chambered revolver was left on the ground. While the two constables had Walsh and Kelleher in custody, shots were fired at them by others of the party. The two constables fired at them in return. The patrol, coming up, pursued the men, and two of them were arrested in a house close by. They were named Sullivan and Connor. Two revolver-cartridges were found in the field, and one on the road. A policeman deposed to arresting Kelleher, who asked him for God's sake to let him go—that it was not his fault, as "he had to come." The prisoners were remanded.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette* Nov. 26.)

Admiralty, 22nd November, 1886.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col J. W. Scott to be Aide-de-Camp to H. M. Major A. E. Chapman, having completed his period of service in the Auxiliary Forces, reverts to the Establishment from the Seconded List. Lieut. C. G. Brittan to be Capt., vice Rumley, placed on half-pay.

THE AMERICAN MAIL CONTRACTS.

The question of the American mail contracts is exciting very strong feeling in Liverpool, where, in particular, the proposal to send British mails by German steamers from Southampton is generally condemned. A special meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday, Nov. 22, and the discussion showed a universal dissatisfaction with the arrangements made by the Government. Resolutions condemning the new arrangements were passed on Tuesday at a meeting of the committee of the Liverpool Provision Trade. This association adopted a memorial to the Postmaster-General, in which they urge that Liverpool is the most central port for shipment and importation of merchandise interchanged between the United Kingdom and North America, and that Queenstown, as a first and final port of call, is a more convenient centre than Southampton, or any other in the United Kingdom. They compute that an average of twelve hours would be lost from all the districts north of Birmingham if Southampton was made the mail port instead of Queenstown, even with steamers of equal speed. Their experience is that, in order to produce a trustworthy weekly mail-service each way across the Atlantic, any company undertaking it requires at least five first-class steamers; and they submit that until a faster and more efficient mail-carrying service present itself, the companies who have performed their contracts so satisfactorily are entitled to the public support, and that to abandon them for what is proposed as a substitute would prove to be the reverse of national economy. They further urge that British mails should be carried by British ships, which should enjoy any subsidies granted.

A special meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, Nov. 25, when a number of resolutions condemnatory of the new American mail arrangements were unanimously passed. The resolutions declared that the new arrangements would prove highly inconvenient and detrimental to the mercantile interests of the northern part of England and to Scotland and Ireland; that it is highly desirable to retain Queenstown as the point of despatch for American mails, as it affords the quickest route from all parts north of London. The resolutions also pointed out that the new German service from Southampton will involve a delay of from twelve to twenty-four hours in the correspondence of that portion of the United Kingdom directly interested in the American trade, and that, by subsidizing an already highly subsidized foreign line, the postal authorities will very injuriously affect British shipping interests.

At a meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday, Nov. 24, communications from the Chamber of Commerce of Cork and Southampton were read in reference to the new American mail contracts; the former dissenting from, and the latter supporting, the new arrangements proposed by the Postmaster-General. It was pointed out by the president (Mr. G. H. Gaddum) that two years ago the Chamber, at the instance of firms of great influence in Manchester and the neighbourhood. petitioned the Government that the mid-weekly mail for New York should be despatched, *via* Southampton, by the boats of the North German Lloyd, which are all Clyde-built boats of first-rate capacity, and which, their owners state, do not receive, and never have received, any subsidy. The new postal arrangements, therefore, being in accordance with the prayer of this petition, could only be acceptable to the board, which, however, would see with regret any diminution in the efficiency of the present Liverpool and Queenstown service.

The secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce writes to say that the policy of the Postmaster-General has the entire approval of that body. The Chamber he says, has long advocated the non-renewal of the contracts, and the throwing open of the carriage of mails to all lines, under such a system as will amount to a practical premium to the most rapid vessels.

THE FISHERY DISPUTES IN THE NORTH SEA.

The Town Clerk of Lowestoft has received a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty, in reply to a resolution sent by the Lowestoft Town Council to Lord Salisbury relating to the protection of the fisheries in the North Sea. Their lordships state that special arrangements have been made for the protection of the east-coast fisheries by a larger and more efficient force than that hitherto maintained; and four steam cruisers, one of them a large and powerful vessel, and four sailing cruisers, have been appointed for this service. With regard to the capture and subsequent release of the foreign trawler Josephine, their lordships say that the vessel was seized by the commanding officer of one of her Majesty's cruisers for infringing certain articles of the convention. By that convention, however, power was given only to the authorities of the nation to which the trawlers belonged to take cognizance of the offence. It was necessary, under the convention, that there should be forwarded to the French Government particulars of the offence committed. It is added that all protection given, and all measures enforced by her Majesty's cruisers, must be in accord with the existing convention. If depredations of foreign fishermen upon the property of English fishermen continue, their lordships will, in addition to providing British cruisers, take steps to have representations made to the Governments of the countries to which the depredators belong, so as to ensure if possible combined action for their suppression.

The Pride of the Shannon, fishing-lugger, came into Lowestoft on Saturday, Nov. 20, and the master reported that on Wednesday night he had just finished shooting his nets, about thirty-six miles off Lowestoft, when the mate observed a white light, which he took to be a trawler. He at once sent up three rockets and showed flares. The supposed trawler took no notice. The weather being rough, the master of the Pride of the Shannon could not haul in until Thursday midnight, when, after he had got in forty of his nets, he found a grapnel marked O. 160, entangled in a bunch of them. He had shot 121 nets, so that he has lost about eighty, representing about £200. The Band of Hope also arrived at Lowestoft on Saturday. The master reported that an attempt had been made on his nets by an Ostend boat, but that the offender was fortunately unable to part them, as the warp was new. The Ostend boat, however, left a grapnel, marked 117, in them. Her Majesty's cruiser Mermaid on Sunday night caught a Belgian trawler in the nets of the Village Flower. The commander of the cruiser boarded the Belgian boat and endorsed her papers, in view of possible future proceedings. The masters of several Lowestoft fishing-vessels have been summoned to Ostend to give evidence with reference to recent outrages, the Belgian Government having commenced proceedings against certain Belgian crews.

THE GROUNDING OF THE SERAPIS.

As the troopship Serapis was proceeding from the anchorage into Portsmouth Harbour she ran aground in the fairway, opposite Southsea pier, owing either to the lowness of the tide or some irregularity in her course, though the course is well marked with buoys. Capt. Douglas endeavoured to extricate his ship by reversing the engines and the usual means, but, as it was evident that it was impossible to get her off unassisted, the dockyard was signalled. Admiral Willes at once despatched a couple of tugs to her assistance, and she was floated off the ground shortly after five o'clock, after having been aground for an hour. Being under easy steam at the time, it is probable that no damage has been sustained. The ship was in charge of a pilot at the time.

Captain Douglas, on Nov. 25, presented his report to the naval Commander-in-Chief on the grounding of the Serapis. The tide being unusually low, the pilot sent his tug into the harbour to ascertain the depth of water, and in the fort the mate misread the signals, the flag being dipped to indicate insufficient water; whereas, in consequence of the fog, he believed that the flag was at the mast-head of the tide-gauge-house flagstaff, and this would indicate that there was enough water. At the point where the Serapis struck, mud is invariably silted up after a heavy gale and it has not been dredged since the heavy weather of last month. The troopship is to be docked as speedily as possible, but it is believed that she has sustained no damage. The Serapis took home some field-guns, belonging to the ex-King Theebaw, which were captured at one of the engagements in Burma. The guns are of bronze, richly embossed, gilded, and carved, evidently far more ornamental than useful, the gun-slides and other fittings being also gilded. They are addressed to the Queen.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W F Smith, B
Col R Smith, BSC
Col A J C Birch, BSC
Lt-Col J R M Homfray, B Inf
Lt O C Reid, BSC
Lt A W Cripps, BSC
Surg. J Maitland, M

Mr J D Framjee, Bo
Col C J Anderson, Bo SC
Capt E D Newnham Smith, Bo SC
Lt C M Cartwright, Bo SC
Lt C de C Hamilton, R A

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W Kemble, BCS, 5 days
Mr M Sherer, B, 1 mo
Mr J A A Wallace, B, 6 mo

Mr R L D Gomperts, B, 2 mo
Capt St J F Michell, BSC, 3 mo
Surg W Coates, B, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E McA Moir, B
Mr J Dixon, B
Lt A B Pritchard, BSC
Lt J H Balfour, BSC
Lt H H F Fagan, BSC
Mr H E J Evans, M

Col N Swanston, MSC
Lt-Col J G R D McNeill, M Inf
Major H H Kelly, MSC
Mr H E M James, Bo CS
Mr E H Moscardi, Bo CS

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST EUROPEAN POLICEMEN IN BECHUANALAND.

From a Blue Book issued on Thursday respecting the affairs of the Transvaal and adjacent territories, we learn that on the 20th of July last the secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society forwarded to the Colonial Office statements received from the Reverend Owen Watkins, General Superintendent of Missions in the Molopo and in other parts of Bechuanaland, respecting the treatment of the Chief Montsioa and his people by the British authorities. The statements made by Mr. Owen Watkins are to the following effect:—"When Bechuanaland was annexed, it was decided to build a new town and fort for Europeans, about a mile from Montsioa's town, Mafeking. Montsioa earnestly protested against this, because a new town of white people would surely destroy his people; but he pleaded in vain. The town was built and the camp of 300 mounted police was fixed within a few hundred yards of the native town. At this camp there is a flourishing canteen, two others in the new town just beyond, and another promised. Against these canteens also Montsioa solemnly and vainly protested. Brandy was being sold to his people, and, if it continued, the whole people would be destroyed. But the most serious matter is to follow. Montsioa most solemnly protested against the conduct of the mounted police (Englishmen) with regard to the Baralong women. He and his chiefs declared that the women were followed into the native gardens and corn-land, caught by the policemen, and forced in open day. An English missionary declared that some members of the Wesleyan Church were ravished. The police also came into the native town at night for immoral purposes, and no women was safe outside her own door. The horses and cattle of the white people were turned into the native gardens and corn-lands at night, and the crops destroyed, while very often little or no redress could be obtained. Mr. Watkins made full inquiry on the spot into these serious charges, which he found to be perfectly true, and he arrived at the solemn conviction that the camp and the new town would most surely destroy the native town of Mafeking. He brought the matter under the notice of the administrator, Mr. Justice Shippard, but nothing seems to have been done to remedy the evils complained of. Mr. Shippard said every effort had been made to keep the men in order, but, he added, that Mr. Watkins understood what young men were."

THE COLERIDGE LIBEL CASE.

The hearing of the action for libel brought against Lord Coleridge (the Lord Chief Justice of England) and his son Mr. Bernard Coleridge, by Mr. C. W. Adams, was concluded on Thursday, Nov. 25, the eighth day of the trial. Lord Coleridge was examined on Monday and Tuesday. He said that previous to receiving the letter from Mr. Adams, announcing his formal engagement to his daughter, he had only once seen the plaintiff at his house. On his return from his visit to the United States he saw the plaintiff, and as the result of that interview, he undertook to put in writing his views on the subject of their marriage. He did this, and in a letter to Mrs. Bishop he conveyed the intimation that the plaintiff was trying to force his daughter into a position where she would be compelled to marry him; but he had since withdrawn that imputation. He declared that there was not the least foundation for the suggestion that he had suppressed anything, or that or that he had authorized any one to send any of the confidential letters to the arbitrator. His lordship was cross-examined by Mr. Adams in great detail, mainly upon the question of the letters, and upon his statements, founded upon what Miss Cobbe had told his lordship, who had since withdrawn them, that Mr. Adams had been in a darkened room with Miss Coleridge. Pressed by several questions from the plaintiff, Lord Coleridge said he had never dreamed of breathing the smallest atom of aspersion upon his daughter's character. After the plaintiff had been repeatedly reminded that his questions were irrelevant by Mr. Justice Denman, who said it was not cross-examination but persecution, the jury expressed the opinion that the questions put were apart from the issue altogether. Mr. Adams at once closed his cross-examination. Mr. Harrison, Lord Coleridge's solicitor, stated that neither Lord Coleridge, nor his son, had anything whatever to do with sending the documents complained of to Lord Monkswell. What was done was on his (Mr. Harrison's) own responsibility, and these documents were sent inadvertently. Mr. Justice Denman began to sum up on Wednesday. He told the jury that, if they should find a verdict for the plaintiff, the question raised by counsel for the defence, that all the documents sent to the arbitrator were privileged, being a legal one, would have to be argued. But, if the jury believed the statements of Lord Coleridge, Mr. Harrison, and other witnesses, as the manner in which the documents were laid before Lord Monkswell, then he should hold that the action failed. He should leave it to the jury to say whether publication of the documents had taken place, whether the defendants were responsible, and whether, assuming this to be the case, it was done without malice. The summing up was continued on Thursday, when Mr. Justice Denman observed that the main question which the jury had to decide was, whether the defendants published the documents to Lord Monkswell out of malice. Here were imputations on a Lord Chief Justice and a barrister that they had acted fraudulently in laying these documents before the arbitrator, while they alleged that this was done without their knowledge, through the mistake of a solicitor, and what, after all the humiliation which the defendants had gone through in expressing their regret that this mistake had occurred, and that expression of regret had not been accepted by the plaintiff, remained except to bring this matter before the jury as the proper tribunal? If they gave damages at all, they should not, considering the respective positions occupied by the defendants, one as Chief Justice and the other as a rising barrister, award small or stingy damages. The jury found a verdict for the defendants. Having announced this, the foreman added that the jury desired to express their sense of the serious result produced by the very careless and highly reprehensible manner in which the papers sent in by the defendants' solicitor were laid before Lord Monkswell; and, adopting Mr. Harrison's voluntary offer to accept all responsibility, they were of opinion that the plaintiff should be held free from costs in this action. Mr. Justice Denman: You have nothing to do with costs I give judgment for the defendants, with costs.

THE FIRE AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

The fire at Hampton Court Palace was caused by a servant placing in a cupboard an oil-lamp which she had forgotten to extinguish. During the fire some difficulty was found in rescuing a bed-ridden lady, Miss Somerset. An attempt was made to ascend the stairway leading to her room, but owing to the fire and smoke the men could not make their way in. They therefore climbed over the roof and entered by a trap door, by which means they rescued the lady and carried her along the leads. Although a good deal of plate was saved, some was destroyed; and much ancient and valuable china belonging to the occupants of the apartments was lost. Immediately the fire broke out, her Majesty was apprised by telegraph, and manifested her deep anxiety by despatching Sir John Cowell to inquire into the extent and nature of the calamity. About thirty rooms are burned out, the walls alone remaining intact. It is believed that a considerable portion of the masonry will have to be entirely rebuilt. The damage is estimated at fully £20,000.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 26.)

Admiralty, 23rd November, 1886.

Engr. C. Lane has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr in H. M.'s Fleet.

Engr. W. H. Riley has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr. in H. M.'s Fleet.

The following promotions have been made:—

Engr C. W. Tnorne to be Actg Chief Engr in H. M's Fleet.

Engineers.—J. H. Gilbert, W. T. Allen, to be Chief Engrs. in H. M.'s Fleet.

Staff Comdr. G. Stanley has been promoted to the rank of Staff Capt. in H. M.'s Fleet.

Navigating Lieut G. S. Keigwin has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Comdr in H. M.'s Fleet.

India Office, 26th November, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the S. C. and Ind. Mil. Forces made by the Govts in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major and Brev Lieut.-Col G. R. J. Shakespear.

To be Major.—Capt. A. G. Yaldwyn.

Lieuts. to be Capts.—E. W. F. Martin, A. A. Barrett, H. R. Tate, H. Goad, J. E. Nixon, J. M. A. Retallick, J. A. Bell, E. A. Travers, C. B. Brownlow, G. A. Williams, W. Cook, A. C. Batten, E. W. Cunliffe, L. J. E. Bradshaw, J. G. Smith, A. E. P. Burn, G. W. Younghusband.

Bengal Cavalry.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major H. A. Fletcher.

Bengal Infantry.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major W. I. Bax, Major and Col. J. H. Broome, Major E. C. S. Jackson.

Bengal Medical Establishment.

To be Depy. Surg.-Genl.—Brigade Surg. G. Farrell, C.B.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieuts. to be Capts.—H. F. S. Ramsden, H. L. Hutchins, C. E. Poynder, W. du Gard Gray, R. K. Teversham, J. F. Wilson, H. F. Farrant.

Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieuts. to be Capts.—C. R. Phillipps, J. C. Swann, G. F. A. Gavin, H. Godfray, W. St. L. Chase, V.C., H. W. Seymour, G. E. Even, H. B. Warden.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ lower, at 100⅜, but with Bar Silver in London advanced ⅛d. per oz., to 46⅜, Indian Rupee Paper has made a decided recovery, Fours being ⅜, Fours-and-a-half ⅜ higher.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday no change of any kind was reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet with sales of 10,000 bales, comprising only 800 Surats, although they were reported firm. In prices for ready stuff no alteration was reported, but Americans for late shipment were partially 1-64d. to 1-82d. per lb. lower. From New York no fluctuation in values is advised. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886	1885	1884
Two days' Receipts..	62,000	44,000	61,000
Three days' „ ...	98,000	85,000	98,000
Total since 1st Sept. ..	3,029,000	2,992,000	3,159,000

To-day's market here has been quiet but steady. Buyers no doubt are few, but on the other hand sellers are the reverse of anxious operators, and unless they obtain full rates decline to commit themselves to business. The following are current quotations :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals..............	Rs. 146	Rs. 153	Rs. 165
Belatee..............	„ 170		..
Khangaum	„ 181	March. 187	..
Jalgaum	„ 177	„ 182	
Broach................	„ 211		216-7
Dhollera	„ 182	188	193

WHEAT has been in very fair demand to-day, especially for soft descriptions ready or near at hand, in which a considerable business has been done. In New Crop, on the contrary, there has not been much doing, as buyers at Rupee rates, with the present tendency of Freights and Exchange, have no inducement to contract. We quote as follows :—

	Old.	New.	
Fine Pessy.........	Rs. 4-7-6	Rs. 0-0-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-6-6	„ 4-6-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..	„ 4-3-0	„ 0-0-0	„
Red Ahmedabad...	„ 4-2-6	„ 4-1-6	„
Hard Red	„ 3-11-6	„ 0-0-0	„

SEEDS practically continue as before, dull with but a light enquiry.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton........................	8,470	bales.
Wheat........................	79,284	cwts.
Linseed	11,367	„
Rapeseed......................	5,728	„
Gingelly	22,674	„

FREIGHTS are very steady, but we have no fresh business to report of any moment. Day-to-day transactions are going on at former figures, but no charters so far as we can hear have been put through.

EXCHANGE has been exceedingly quiet, and so far as tone goes we should say has been tending easier. Rates however are not quotably lower ; on the contrary, Credits as a matter of quotation are perhaps 1-32d. above the closing figure of yesterday. Still the extent of business doing has been limited in the extreme, nothing of any importance having transpired except a transaction in demand between Banks at 1s. 5 13-16d. for February delivery. We quote this evening :—

Bank Bills on demand..........	1s. 5 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...............	1s. 5 31-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7 8d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·90¾	

The special allotments of Council drafts as reported by Reuter to-day show clearly that the reports in circulation here yesterday were incorrect. Bombay took 5 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 5 25-32d., and 2 lakhs at 1s. 5 13-16d. Calcutta 4½ lakhs at 1s. 5 25-32d., and 8 lakhs at 1s. 5 13-16d., besides ½ lakh in bills at 1s. 5 13-16d. If Government would only go on meeting the market in this way, increasing the amount of their drawings with every further advance, we should not only have greater steadiness in the present, but less anxiety as to the possible future.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not moved materially. Fours are quoted at Rs. 97 9-16, at which business has been done, and Fours-and-a-half are dull at Rs. 101.

SHARES :—For Spinning and Weaving Companies the demand has been easier, and in many cases prices are Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 lower. Press Companies are generally unchanged, but Mofussils are Rs. 5 dearer. Amongst the Miscellaneous concerns, Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 higher. Bapty Brothers, Limited, have dropped to Rs. 110, sellers. Kemp and Co. have improved to Rs, 322. Bank of Bombay are in request at Rs. 735.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

WE extract the following from the *Liverpool Daily Post* of 26th instant :—

In February last the statistician of the Washington Agricultural Bureau stated that the then existing indications pointed to a crop " approximating the November estimates of yield per acre, which looked to a product slightly exceeding six and a half million bales." The November estimate of yield gave an average of 163·9 lbs. per acre. This, on 18,300,865 acres planted, gave a total crop of 2,999,511,773 lbs., or 6,592, 331 bales of 455 lbs. net, against the actual result of 6,550,215 bales according to the *Chronicle*, and 6,575,690 according to the National Cotton Exchange. The prediction of November was consequently very remarkably verified by the actual outturn of crop ; and the credit due to so successful a forecast was recently quite naturally claimed by the statistician. But the claim was based solely on the fact that the product per acre was net cotton, not gross ; the gross weight of the bales (including canvas and bands) being 484 lbs. This season the average product per acre is given as 168 lbs., which, on an area of 18,526,735 acres, gives 3,112,494,890 lbs., or 6,840,000 bales of 455 lbs. net. This year, however, it is stated that the statistician says that the 168 lbs. net per acre include an allowance for bands and tares, which are put round the Cotton when it is packed into bales, whereby the net weight of 455 lbs. is raised to a gross weight of 484 lbs., and the aggregate in bales is reduced from 6,840,000 to 6,438,000 bales. No reason is given for this unexpected and perplexing new departure, which spoils all comparisons with previous years, and not a few people on' Change doubt the accuracy of the telegrams in which it is announced. A considerable number of cablegrams have been sent to New York, and some to Washington, asking for a full explanation, but no really satisfactory answer has been received, and the curiosity of the public is not likely to be gratified until the printed report of the Bureau is at hand. Until then the estimate of 6,438,000 bales is accepted as the official forecast of the statistician, upon which his reputation as a prophet must stand or fall. Meanwhile his prediction of 6,715,000 bales made on the 21st of last month, in a letter published in the *New Orleans Picayune*, stands on record.

The market closes steady, but still not without an undercurrent of nervousness. Spinners have again added largely to their surplus stocks. This and the contradictory tenor of the crop estimates may lead to a pause in the demand. Mr. Henry Neil's crop estimate is 6,600,000 and not 6,700,000 as previously published ; but other authorities still talk of a larger yield. Others again say that the outturn will not exceed 6,250,000. This uncertainty is calculated to restrict operations, and, although present prices are considered safe in the long run, speculators will no doubt act cautiously until the estimates get closer together than the present wide range of 6,250,000 to 6,800,000 bales.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank..............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India..................	37,3[illegible]	250		5 pct.	112xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	—	£100	—	—	£146½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.......	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1 25	1,250	..	1,050
Akola Press Co.	8[illegible]	50	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	15	50	502	Rs. 45	431
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,10	1,12	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	10	100	Rs. 2	240
ellary	620	1,00	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd
Bradl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 11	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	629
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,590
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.......	300	500	50	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	Rs. 25	410
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	324
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125		[illegible]
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		115
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	10	Rs. 3	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	459
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1200xd
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo.CottonMf'gCo. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	185
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	661
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	631
City of BombayShares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	897½
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co					
Dhun Mills............	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	650
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	915
HinganghatMillCoLd	700	500	all	87½ p.s.	650
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	60	Rs. 2	860
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,400
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,132½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	831
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,820
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000		675
Manockjee Petit's.....	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,212½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	187
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	410
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	837½
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	560
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250		140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500		85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon..................	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills.........	600	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co........			1,0	...	775

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Fannie Scolfield, 1,024 tons, Captain S. E Turner, yesterday afternoon cleared for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

THE s. s. Bhownugur, 108 tons, Nakoda, cleared for Bhownugur last evening with a general cargo and 72 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Mahraja, 1,046 tons, Captain W. R. Wright, arrived in Bombay from Calcutta (Nov. 21) yesterday morning, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Arago, 1,061 tons, Captain W. H. Sutherland, obtained her port-clearance last evening for Calcutta. She is in ballast, and sails to-day.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Loodhiana, 2,140 tons arrived in Bombay yesterday under Captain W. P. Turner, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—from London (Nov. 3)—Comy-Genl. and Mrs. Moore, Sergt. Wharberton and 5 deck.

THE s. s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi (Dec. 11) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Turner, Mr. G. Yardley, Mr. and Mrs. Medworth and 8 children, Mr. R. Black, Mr. Lala Behramal, Mr. Bhaiamerdass, and Master Pesootan Dhunjibhai and Sorab H. J. Rustomji and 172 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14TH DECEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia......	2319	J. Dunlop	B	W. & A.Graham & Co.
„ Cashgar	2640	C. Codd	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Cathay	1884	E. Ashdown	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Bokhara	1699	C. R. Edwards....	E	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Mackenzie	1954	W. H. Wilson..	F	Finlay Muir.
„ Darwin	1679	J. Burges	H J	H. Cowasjee.
„ Persia	2317	B. Hutchinson..	K	W. &A.Graham & Co.
„ Stella	1571	....	L	....
„ Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse....	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Aspatria....	1921	G. Veale........	N	Messrs. Cursetji and Edulji.
„ C. Lamont..	1354	.. ...	O	F. Muir & Co.
„ Singapore	...	G. Parodi	P	F. Bozzoni.
„ Hypatia	..		Q	......
„ St. Oswaldo Atrato	1802	G. Davey	Ibis	....

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
14	Mahraja (s)	Wright.......	Calcutta, Nov. 16.
	Pachamba (s)	Livingston..	Karachi, Dec. 11.
	Ludhiana (s)........	Turner.......	London, Nov. 3.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Fannie Scolfield, for Calcutta.
„ Bhownugur, for Bhownugur.
„ Arago, for Calcutta.

The following vessels have commenced to load since yesterday :—

Steamer Persia for Liverpool.
„ Pachamba for Cutch Mandvi and Karachi.
„ Java for Karachi.
„ Mahraja for Rangoon and Calcutta.
Ship Ethi Letchmy for Cochin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Hamock, Lt., Mad., 1st Hamp Regt., on sick leave, to Europe, from Wellington Depôt.

Daniell, Capt., Bo., 5th Cav, on duty, from Kirkee.

Grant, Lt.-Col., Bl. B. S. Corps, on furlough, from England.

Boggo, Surg-Major, Mad., Med Staff, on duty, from England.

Brind, Major, Bl., A. G's Depôt, from leave, from England.

Waterhouse, Lt.-Col., Bl Surv of Ind., from furlough, from England.

Bowie, Lt.-Col., Mad. Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

James, Col., Bo. P. W. O. Grenadiers., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 14.

Brind, Major, Bl, A. G's. Depôt, to rejoin, at Bareilly.

North, Lt-Col., Bo, 1st N. Lanc., to rejoin, at Mhow.

Mullin, Col., Mad, M.S.C., to rejoin, to Madras.

Walker, Lt-Col., Bo., Comr of Ord, on inspection duty, to Nagpur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 15. 1886.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 18th inst., fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount an applying after parade to the Instructors. The sections will be published hereafter.

2. The Ranges 200, 300 and 700 yards will be reserved for D Company's practice for the Bayley Shield, this day, and on Wednesday next, the 22nd inst.

3. It is notified that cadets will be required to make carbine points in class firing, and not those laid down for the rifle.

4. The Commandant has consented to give away the prizes for the Billiard Handicap at the Volunteer Club on Thursday, at 9 p.m. A paper on a military subject will also be read.

5. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to companies as follows :—No. 2484, Vol. W. Wickham, No. 2485 Vol. F. Waller, No. 2486 Vol, P. E. Flower, to " B" Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DETAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposit the Bombay General Post Office.]

" THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with, " WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
. . AGENTS WANTED.

THE ORIGINAL
" SYMPATHETIC "
PIANO
The Highest Medal and Certificate for Indian Piano at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION was awarded the
" SYMPATHETIC "
GRAND SQUARE PIANO.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN INDIA,
S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.
The experience of nearly thirty years proves that these Pianos are PAR EXCELLENCE the best suited for the climate of India. Unlike most German Manufactured instruments, these pianos will stand at English Concert Pitch.
SYMPATHETIC SQUARES, Rs. 850.
SYMPATHETIC GRAND, Rs. 1,300.
SCHIEDMAYERS from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800
LIPP SQUARES, Rs. 500 to Rs. 750.
COTTAGE PIANOS, Rs. 280 to Rs. 800
S. ROSE AND Co., BOMBAY.
See our illustrated price list, post free.

SAFETY versus DANGER.
TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult Mr. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO H. E. THE VICEROY.
No. 28, Medows-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways : by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.
As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.
MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & .

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRIGHT-SMITH—Nov. 12, at 3, Collingham Road, South Kensington, the wife of Captain Arthur W. Bright-Smith. 3rd Hussars, of a daughter.

SIMPSON—Nov. 13, at Sutherland House, Camberley, Surrey, the wife of Captain C. R. Simpson, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, of a daughter.

WISELY—Nov. 11, at 11, Strathmore Gardens, Kenington, W., the wife of Captain George Alexander Keith Wisely, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROCK—Nov. 3, at The Firs, Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Major Nicholas Mourant Brock, late of the 1st West India Regiment.

DAWKINS—Nov. 12, Ann, widow of the late Colonel Francis Henry Dawkins, Grenadier Guards, and last surviving daughter of the late General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart, aged 81.

EVANS—Nov. 12, Colonel Henry William Evans, of Hermitage House, Hadow, Kent and Wimborne Minster, aged 78.

HAVELOCK—Nov. 16, at 41, Chepstow-villas, Bayswater, Hannah Jane, only surviving daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., aged 48.

HEATHER—Nov. 13, at 166, Stroud Green-road, Finsbury Park, N., John Fry Heather, M.A., Cantab, late of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, aged 71.

HYDE—Nov. 12, Samuel William Hyde, son of the late Samuel Hyde, H.E.I.C.S., aged 50.

MAXWELL—Nov. 12, at Kilnclench, Langholm, George Maxwell, Major.General, late of 66th Regiment.

MURRAY—Nov. 13, at 29, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, Margaret Norvell, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. Murray, late R.A., and fourth daughter of William Ker Hay, late H.E.I.M.S.

PRENDERGAST—Nov. 11, at Meldon Lodge, Cheltenham, Thomas Prendergast, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, second son of the late General Sir Jeffrey Prendergast, aged 79.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LUCAS—December 6, at Quetta, the wife of Major C. A. de N. Lucas, 6th Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1886.

THE recent massacre of a French party at Ambadu, on the coast of the Gulf of Tajourah, calls attention once more to the state of affairs on the Somali Coast and in the regions adjacent. We have reason to believe that so far as British interests are concerned the condition of the country is anything but satisfactory. The indifference which the authorities have shown to the capture of the garrison of Gildezza by the Emir Abdul Ali of Harrar has had the bad effect which might have been expected of it. Nearly eight months have passed since that unlucky incident, and nothing has been done to vindicate our authority. It is not pleasant to think that a savage chieftain, who owes his elevation to the emirate to the favour which was shown him by the British authorities at Aden, has for the greater part of the year had in his custody a band of military police, recruited by the British Government in India for British service on the Somali Coast, and that no reparation has been obtained for so lawless and defiant an act. And although it is no part of our duty to avenge outrage committed upon the subjects of other Governments, the offence was made the more serious by the massacre two days later, and within only a few miles of the British post at Gildezza, of a scientific expedition under Count Porso, under circumstances of peculiar perfidy and brutality. The result has been, we are told, singularly inimical to our authority and interest in that part of the world. The new Emir of Harrar, having " washed his spears" without let or hindrance, has become, in his little way, a powerful monarch. It is true that his Krupp guns are unworkable, at all events by anyone in his service, if indeed they have not, as is generally reported, been spiked ; and that a great part of the ammunition which the Egyptians left behind is too old to go off. But he has proved himself to be the strongest chief thereabouts, and in massacring the subjects of one Power and in imprisoning the servants of another without being held to account for either outrage, he has impressed some of his neighbours with the belief that he must be a very mighty man indeed. He has, in short, consolidated his power, and a very pernicious power it is, according to all accounts. His first act, after the departure of the British Vice-Consul who installed him at Harrar three years ago, was to debase the coinage by striking brass coins and threatening to cut out the tongue of any man who refused to take them in exchange for dollars and rupees. He next ordered all Europeans, of whom there were a dozen or more—mainly Italians and Greeks—to leave the city, on pain of imprisonment. His rule at length became so onerous that at the beginning of the present year frequent reports of his cruelty and extortions were received by the British Vice-Consul at Zeila, Captain King, and as frequent requests were made for the Emir's removal from Harrar. These have been perseveringly disregarded, as have been the provocations to intervention which the Emir has given in the massacre of the Italians and in the capture of the British garrison at Gildezza.

We all know what Mr. Bright, and perhaps a good many others, would say if an expedition were to be sent to Harrar to call the Emir to account. But it is a little surprising that those who do not always take Mr. Bright's view of these matters have had nothing to say concerning the quiescence of the Government after an affront like this. We have before us the names of eighteen subjects of the Queen, Punjabis, enlisted for the Queen's service, and who have by force been carried into captivity by a Chief who spares their lives probably only because they, like him, are Mussalmans. Only the other day inquiries were received in Bombay from the wife of one of these men, who had become anxious concerning her husband because for some months past he had ceased to send her his money. It is hard to believe that the British Government will allow them to remain at the mercy of the Emir. We can scarcely afford to let such affronts as this pass unnoticed, unless indeed we elect to retire from the Somali Coast. The truth seems to be that our proceedings there, in regard both to the natives and to the one European Power that is competing with us, on the Red Sea littoral and parts adjacent are scarcely consistent with a settled or even a serious policy. We should never allow Abdul Ali to capture our police with impunity, nor should we allow France so free a hand in territory in which we have asserted an interest, if we had quite made up our minds what to do with the Somali Coast and the country lying behind it. If it is worth our while to be at Berbera and Bulhar and Zeila it is at least worth our while to keep an open road to Harrar, the great emporium of north-eastern Africa. Now there are two roads to Harrar. One lies through Gildezza, and as things go it is not the British authorities at Zeila who determine whether it shall be open or not, but his Highness of Harrar. We believe that under his auspices the road has been all but blocked. During the past year about four caravans have passed through, whereas in the time of the Egyptian occupation a large caravan found their way to Harrar at least every month. But there is another route, no longer than that from Zeila *via* Gildezza and well watered, which starts from the neighbourhood of Ambadu, where the French have been prospecting of late, and the opening of which by any competing nation would practically shut us off from Harrar. Our own past proceedings debar us from setting up a plea of indifference to this matter. We undertook to superintend the evacuation of the Somali garrisons by the Egyptian troops, and there has been something more than the implication on our part of a responsibility for the administration that was to take the place of that of the Khedive's agents. Major Hunter's choice of Abdul Ali, and the delegation by the authorities of Aden of a British officer to raise a local force for him and to watch over the inauguration of the new *regime*, was too ostensible a manifestation of our interest in the country to permit us to abandon it either to anarchy or to the protectorate of another European power. That France is quietly but systematically endeavouring to extend her influence there may, we believe, be asserted without reserve. We will not make much of the fact, although it is worth noting, that immediately after the French Bishop of Harrar called at Obock, after his expulsion from Harrar, the French Commandant of that settlement put himself into communication with the Emir. It is of more significance that since last June—two months after the Emir had captured our garrison at Gildezza—a French Consular Agent, whom we believe to be dependent upon the Consulate at Aden, appeared at Zeila. We give for what it is worth—confessedly with some doubt as to the kind of protection that a consular agent could extend over them—a report which has reached us, that for some months past this official has given the benefit of French protection to a large number of the inhabitants. His proceedings in any case cannot have tended to the increase of the authority of the British officials along the coast.

Now this will never do. The establishment of a British Protectorate and a British administration in the Somali ports, carries with it the necessity that our authority should be real and undisputed, either by the Somali tribes, or by the agents of other Governments. If it was worth while to assert an interest in the country it is worth while to make it effective. The coast in itself is not worth much to us. It has indeed been represented that the administration pays its way, but this result we believe can be arrived at only by debiting the cost of the troops in occupation to Aden. Much has been made of the value of the coast in furnishing supplies to Aden ; but as it is essentially a grazing country the supplies are mainly restricted to cattle, the Somali people being themselves largely dependent upon Bombay for shipments of grain. But there is a richer country beyond for which Harrar would serve as a great entrepôt if only the route were kept open and something like peace and good order were established. We cannot with indifference contemplate either the closing of the Zeila route or the opening of a competing route, under French auspices from the Gulf of Tajourah. Yet the one event has already been brought about, and the British authorities seem to acquiesce in it, while the other is a contingency that promises to be realized at no distant date. It seems to us that the step that needs just to be taken is the deliverance from the toils of Abdul Ali of the Indian police whom he has had in his custody for the greater part of the year. It is not consistent with our claim to any sort of authority upon the coast—to say nothing of the loyalty of the Government to its servants—to allow these unhappy men to remain where they are No great effort is needed to do justice to them and to ourselves. Sir Frederick Burton says that a couple of hundred Arabs and two guns could take the town in two hours, and more recent authorities give no higher estimate of its capacity for resistance. The real question is not whether it is worth while to undertake the cost and the risk of such an enterprise, but whether we can afford to administer the country with our authority weakened as it must necessarily be by allowing an affront like this to pass not merely unpunished, but as it appears to be almost unnoticed.

THE news most recently to hand in regard to the Imperial Institute is that the Committee have agreed to advise his Royal Highness that it would not be expedient, as part of the scheme of the proposed Jubilee Memorial Institute, to reopen the present Exhibition in the same or a similar form next year, and that it would not be practicable at so early a date to open a new institute. The *Times* announces also that the Committee have been considering what form the proposed memorial should take, but they have at present arrived at no conclusion upon this point, and have not tendered any advice to his Royal Highness upon it. So far well. But the *Times* has not been a safe guide in this matter. It would for instance, we believe, be quite unsafe to accept as authoritative, or even as approximately correct, its information that the buildings lying between the new public offices in Whitehall and Great George Street, Westminster, will be pulled down and the Institute established there. The truth is that few things are more improbable than that the Institute will be located in so desirable a neighbourhood as this. It is believed that building on this site would involve an initial outlay of three quarters of a million sterling at the least. Some estimates indeed have placed at over a million the cost of that site and of preparing it for building upon. This alone puts what is known as the Charles Street site out of the question, and brings into view the contingency contemplated by the *Times* some weeks ago, when it stated that " if this ground could not be obtained"—which probably seemed not improbable even to the author of the " if"—then a purely exhibitional arrangement would be made at South Kensington, with a commercial museum in the City. South Kensington, then, will score a partial triumph. The Institute will form part of the group of buildings of which the Albert Hall is an integral part and the Albert Memorial an ornate adjunct. We can easily understand why this arrangement will give satisfaction in the highest quarters, just as easily as we can understand why it will inevitably detract from the usefulness of the enterprise. But it is understood that every effort will be made to keep the institution free from the objectionable elements which have attached themselves to recent enterprises at South Kensington. It will be decorous even to dulness. There will be no illuminations, no promenade concerts, no bands, and nothing siren-like. It will be just the institution that the pleasure-seeker will ignore. Yet the man of business will go to the commercial museum in the City, which seems destined to be the practical commercial part of the enterprise. If it is asked " who, then, will go to South Kensington ?" we must wait for an answer until the Prince of Wales and his advisers have spoken further.

THE opening of the Oriental Museum at Florence has been followed by the establishment in the same city of the Société Asiatique Italienne, the object of which is to encourage all kinds of Oriental studies in Italy, and especially of those relating to Asia. The King of Italy is patron of the society, and it has a large number of foreign honorary members, amongst them being Sir Henry Rawlinson, Dr. Max Müller, and M. Renan ; Dastur Jamaspji, High Priest of the Parsees, Bombay ; Professor Bhandarkar, Poona ; and Dr. da Cunha and Dr. Bhagvanlal Indraji, of Bombay. Count Angelo de Gubernatis is President of the Managing Committee.

STORM IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

A CORRESPONDENT send us the following account of a terrific storm experienced by the s.s. Henry Bolckow, of the Persian Steam Navigation Company, on its way to the Persian Gulf :—" At noon, on the 15th November, our position was lat. 23 30 North, long. 61-54 East, with a brisk south-easterly breeze. About an hour afterwards the sky becoming suddenly overcast, the wind rising to a squall, and the rapiding falling barometer were ominous indications of the storm which was brewing, and which was soon to come down with a terrific force upon us. The wind soon blew a gale, and the rain fell in torrents, but happily the officers and men of the vessel were equal to the task before them, and under instructions from the captain, they lost no time in taking every possible precaution for the safety of the ship. They had lashed everything about the decks, taken in the awnings, and battened all the passengers down below, before we experienced the full force of the storm. All this while the rain was falling fast, the sea was rapidly rising, and the ship was rolling fearfully. The ship, which was kept before wind and sea, was going full-speed, while the wind which was blowing with the force of a hurricane tore away some of the swnings. At half-past four in the afternoon the barometer read 29·32, the lowest point reached during the gale, and the 'elemental strife' amidst which our poor old barque was tossed about like a feather, had attained its climax. The wind now shifted to the north-east, and the vessel got into the trough of the sea, when the helm was shifted to bring sea on the bow. We shipped several heavy seas, the steam pipes on the deck were broken, the tarpaulins were blown off the hatches, and the hencoops, with all their live stock, disappeared in a moment. Some boxes and deck chairs belonging to the passengers and officers shared a similar fate, the galley skylight and flag lockers were broken and most of the flags were lost. Scarcely less severe were the ravages of the storm down below, where the tables and chairs were torn from their fastenings in the saloon, the medicine chest was broken open, and much damage was done to the furniture generally. On the deck the gig on the port side burst her lashings, and was lifted over the davits by the sheer force of the wind. The ship was in danger of having a hole bored in her by the broken davits, and to avert this catastrophe the engines were stopped for a time and then were made to go slow. We were thus oscillating between life and death for five long hours, during which time, I am happy to say, the officers and crew preserved splendid discipline, and, as the instinct of self-preservation naturally demanded, put forth all their energies to come out safe from the storm, with their ship nearly a wreck. At six o'clock in the evening the barometer indicated the turning point of the storm, the weather gradually cleared up, the angry waves had nearly subsided into their normal condition, and we had leisure to contemplate the sad havoc made by the combined force of wind and waves, and to take measures for repairing some of the damage. The first step we took in this direction was putting the steering gear in order. At this time, we were, as near as could be judged, equidistant between Ras-al-Had and Gwetter. Shortly afterwards the wind shifted from N.-E. to W., and then gradually to N.-N.-W., staying there. By 8 o'clock the weather became quite clear, and the steering gear having been set right we steered N.-N.-W., the ship going slowly and steadily along her course, though the sea was still somewhat rough. On the morning of the following day we found that the damage was even greater than had been supposed, three shrouds of the fore-rigging and the main cross trees having been completely broken. The day was employed chiefly in repairing the rigging. The weather was fine, with a strong set of current down the Gulf of Oman, the wind blowing from the North-West; and we reached our destination, Bunder Abbas on the 18th November. I may here remark that, during my thirty years' experience at sea, I never saw the wind and sea rise to such terrific force in so short a space of time, and eventually subside with equal rapidity.',

ANNUAL INSPECTION BY THE PORT TRUSTEES.

THE annual tour of inspection by the Trustees of the port of Bombay and of the light-houses that serve as a guide to the port, took place yesterday. A large number of guests had been invited to accompany the Trustees on a pleasant day's outing ; and steam launches were in readiness at the Apollo Pier at 12-30 p.m. to convey the Trustees and their guests to the steamer. Luncheon was provided on board ; and all the arrangements for the comfort of the guests had been made with princely liberality. A pretty large number of prominent citizens had accepted the invitations of the Trustees, among whom were his Excellency Sir Frederick Richards, the Naval Commander-in-Cheif, the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., Member of Council, Lieut Wray, Flag Lieutenant to Sir Frederick Richards, Brigadier General Willoughby, Messrs. A. F. Beaufort, G. A. Barnett, H. Curwen, C. Chambers, Major Firebrace, R.E., Major Bisset, Messrs. J. G. Smith, W. M. Macaulay, C. M. Turner, John Marshall, J. Janni, J. Dickson, T. W. Rawlins, C. P. Cooper, Dr. Macartie, Mon. Follet, Captain Spilsbury, R.E., Captain Street, Dr. Langley, Messrs W. T Crockett, C. H. B. Forbes, L. Berge, F. Gaddum, W. M. Macdonald, D. H. Grave, A. Abercrombie, E. Spinner, J. Stainer, T. R. Booth, H. A. Kerr, James Moore, H. Curjel, Captain Arthur Moore, R.N., Captain R. Lloyd, Captain Hussell, Captain Davison, Captain Fordyce, Messrs. R. S. Campbell, W. R. Macdonell, B. Durant, H. Bartels, C. Mackinnon, A. M. Gubbay, &c. The Trustees of the Port who attended the inspection were Colonel Merewether, chairman, Messrs. J. H. Grant, F. L. Charles, F. D. Parker, J. McLeod Campbell, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, and Captain Hext, with Mr. Menson, the energetic Secretary to the Port Trust, Mr. C. Ormiston, Chief Engineer, Captain Morland, the Port Officer, Captain Bean, Assistant Port Officer, Mr. Baird, Traffic Manager, Captain Russell, the Dock Superintendent, and Mr. J. G. Lynn, Engineer. All the gentlemen who had accepted invitations were present on board the steamer employed for the purposes of the inspection, with the exception of Sir Frederick Richards, the Hon. Mr. Richey, and two or three others. Leaving the harbour at 12-30 p.m., the steamer reached the Prongs Light-house at 1 p.m., Kennery Light-house was reached at 3-45 p.m., and the Sunk Rock Light-house at 5-15 p.m. All the three light-houses were carefully inspected ; and leaving the last mentioned one at 6 p.m., the Trustees and their guests returned to the Apollo Bunder about 6-45 p.m., after a very pleasant sail across the harbour.

CLAIM FOR REMUNERATION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday, in the suit in which Ruttonjee Muncherjee Colah claimed to recover Rs. 16,000, with interest from June 1882, from Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and other trustees of the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Charities. The amount was claimed by the plaintiff in respect of services rendered by him to the defendants in the conduct of the defence of a suit brought against them about four years ago by the trustees of the estate of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama. At the hearing of the present suit, Mr. Starling and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer Hormusji, and Dinshaw appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the defendants, who are Messrs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Dorabjee Framjee Panday and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said :—Valuable as the plaintiff's services have been to the defendants in the conduct of the defence of this charity suit, and zealously as the plaintiff had admittedly worked for them, I am unable to award to him a larger sum than the defendants have paid into Court. The evidence, to which it is necessary that I should refer in detail, though I have carefully considered it, is insufficient to establish an agreement on the part of the defendants to pay the plaintiff a monthly sum of Rs. 250, or any monthly sum during the progress of this suit. The plaintiff's letters to the trustees almost preclude the Court from considering such an agreement. The evidence adduced on the part of the defendants negatives it. In the absence of an express agreement, the plaintiff's claim cannot properly be based upon any calculation of monthly salary. He was in no sense the servant or employé of the trustees. He was free to take up any other work he chose, or to absent himself at will from actual attendance to the charity matters—a freedom of which he availed himself. The correct basis of the plaintiff's claim is that put forward by himself with considerable force in his letter to the trustees of the 27th February 1882. In that letter he founds his claim for a liberal reward to a large extent upon the successful termination of the suit—a proper plea to put forward for the consideration of the defendants, but one to which a Court of law cannot pay any regard. What the Court has to consider is the nature and extent of the work done by the plaintiff. The action of the defendants in paying a large sum into Court relieves me from the somewhat delicate task of deciding whether the plaintiff devoted himself to the defence of the charity suit relying upon the generosity of the trustees to reward him for his trouble, or whether he worked for hire to be thereafter fixed. Upon the evidence I should have felt considerable difficulty in deciding that there was an implied agreement to pay him for his labour. Had the defence been unsuccessful, I doubt whether he would himself have put forward any claim. I assume, however, that the plaintiff worked on a *quantum meruit*. The plaintiff, on a *quantum meruit*, estimates the value of his labour at Rs. 16,000 in his plaint. In his evidence he puts it at a somewhat higher figure. The defendants say that the sum of Rs. 5,000 is a fair equivalent for the work he has performed. The main item in the plaintiff's calculation is the putting in order of the books of Merwanjee F. Panday and his firm for thirteen years, and drawing out 25 balance sheets. He has kept no record of the time he actually expended upon that work. He has given no evidence of what other accountants would have charged for doing the like work, and communicating the result of their labours to the defendants' solicitors. The Court is left to guess, and the guess I make is this—that if the work were tendered for performance in the labour market, accountants no less skilful than the plaintiff would undertake and perform the task (mehtas being found for them) for a sum far less than that paid by the defendants. Mr. Umiashankar undertook the task for the plaintiff in the charity suit for Rs. 1,000. That is probably too small ; but there is a wide margin between that sum and Rs. 5,000. A fair reward for the task would be the sum fixed by the trustees in the first instance, namely, Rs. 3,000. As to the plaintiff's other items of charge, namely, instructing or attending the defendants' solicitors and being present at the inspection of the books by the other side, I have again no particulars to go upon beyond the fact that these attendances extended over a period of about four years. If I put down for them a sum of Rs. 2,000 at Rs. 500 per annum, I consider that I am not undervaluing the plaintiff's services. The whole estimate is, however, pure guess-work more suited to a jury or arbitrator than a judge. That, however, the defendants' estimate of the proper reward to pay for the plaintiff's services is not unfair is shown by the fact that putting together the sums paid to the plaintiff through or by the defendants, the Pandays, during the four years in question, the plaintiff has received in all about Rs. 15,000. The evidence shows that the plaintiff's services have never before or since been requited at so high a figure. Again at a meeting held at Panday's bungalow on the 19th October 1882, the plaintiff actually agreed to accept sum of Rs. 4,000 as remuneration for his good offices in the cause of charity at the intercession of Heerabai, and Kohyar seems to have considered that a fair sum to fix his remuneration at. The plaintiff's retaining for fifteen days a cheque for Rs. 3,000 sent to him by the trustees in the beginning of 1882 points to the same conclusion. Though his thoughts may have been otherwise occupied, he must have been considering the subject. On the whole, therefore, on the evidence before me, I am unable to hold that the plaintiff has established his claim to an extent beyond the sum paid into Court, and I must treat his suit as unsustainable after the payment of that sum. As to the costs of the suit, I feel unable to throw them upon the charity. I consider the plaintiff to have been badly advised in bringing the suit for a monthly salary having regard to the letters I have referred to, even supposing them to have been written under the circumstances alleged by the plaintiff. In any case they ought to have been annexed to the plaint. Equally ill-advised was the plaintiff to proceed upon a *quantum meruit* claim (after the payment into Court) dependent solely upon his own estimate of the value of his own exertions. Ill-advice, I would fain think, prompted him to recede from the assent he accorded to his aunt Heerabai's persuasion. The plaintiff must pay the costs of the suit subsequent to the payment by the defendant of the sum of Rs. 5,000 into Court. Down to that period each party will bear his and their own costs respectively. Decree for the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 5,000 paid into Court by the defendants and already taken out by the plaintiff. Plaintiff to pay defendants' costs subsequent to the payment into Court by them of the said sum ; and down to the payment of such sum into Court each party to bear his and their own costs respectively.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

M. Flourens, an official in the Foreign Office, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet.

THE CONTINENTAL ARMIES.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.

Lieutenant-General Bronsart de Schellendorf, the Minister for War, stated in committee of the Reichstag on the Army Bill, that France and Russia had five millions men available, while Germany had two millions and Austria only 800,000 men.

OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Dec. 14.

Colonel Gatacre, of the Myingyan Brigade, proceeding north-west from Pakoko, successfully encountered a band of dacoits and captured their leader, Boh Tsan.

The Minbu Pyn column reports fighting in the Meiktela district. The enemy's loss was heavy. Ours was one man of the Liverpool Regiment severely wounded. Colonel Woodwark has gone to the place.

On December 8th, 60 followers of Hla-Oo surrendered with their arms in the Sagaing district, 44 were branded dacoits. Hla-Oo has gone to the north again.

A general advance has been ordered of the Minbu Brigade on the 15th instant.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 14.

General Lockhart's Brigade, having cleared the country east of Yemethen, is now working west.

General Cox's Brigade is operating against Woontha.

General Stewart's Brigade is scouring the country towards the Ruby Mines.

Hla-Oo's followers are still surrendering.

Colonel Gatacre's column engaged the enemy near Pakoko on Sunday last, the Bombay Lancers charged, slaughtering 200 and wounding many more. The column pursued the retreating enemy for over a mile, capturing a quantity of arms. Our casualties were Colonel Heyland and one man wounded. The European guard fired eighty rounds by night from Bhamo stockade on a Kachin caravan leaving town, which approached too near the fortifications, The mistake was discovered next morning and messengers sent after the caravan. The only casualty was one bullock wounded.

ARRIVAL OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 14.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lieutenant-Colonel Cavaye arrived here by special train through from Lahore *via* Allahabad and Dhond.

A Divisional Order, dated the 13th, directed that only members of the Head-Quarters and Divisional Staff should attend.

The station was decorated, the interior and porch, with flags, foliage plants and moss. Shortly before 9 o'clock, there were assembled on the platform General Carnegy and Captain Carnegy, Aide-de-Camp, General Solly Flood, and Captain Hanwell, Aide-de-Camp, Brigadier Knowles, Surgeon-General Thomson, Deputy Surgeon-General Hinde, C.B., Colonel Larkin, Equerry to the Duke, Colonel Adam, Quartermaster General, Colonel Wardrop, Judge Advocate-General, Colonel LaTouche, Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Wooldridge, Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonels Borrodaile, C.B., Dundas, and Sir William Seton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Majors Hannay, Aide-de-Camp, Watling, Assistant Quartermaster General, Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate, Lloyd, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Lieutenants Nelson of the Ordnance, DeLisle, and Rissaldar Major Dhowkal Sing, Sirdar Bahadur, Aide-de-Camp; also Messrs. Crawford, Naylor and Symonds, Professor Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp, the Parsee high priest, and several ladies. A guard of honour of the 3rd Bombay Infantry, consisting of one European and three Native officers, and 103 men with band and colours was present. The road to Magdala House was lined by the Cantonment Police, under European Police officers.

Punctually at nine o'clock the special arrived under Mr. Keily's charge from Jabalpur. On alighting, Col. Carnegy presented the Officers to the Duke, who then inspected the guard of honour, and the Duchess conversed with the ladies for a few minutes. The party then drove away, escorted by a detachment of Poona Horse, Colonel Cavaye and Major Hannay occupying the carriage with his Royal Highness.

On the Governor's return from tour, the Duke proceeds to Bombay to take the oath, returning to Poona for Christmas.

General Carnegy leaves to-morrow night.

DARING THEFTS AT POONA BY A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 14.

A short time ago a daring robbery was committed at the Poona refreshment-room. The table was cleared of all the cutlery, napkins, crockery; and last Saturday, Major Hannay's baggage, heaped on the Poona platform, and two gun cases, were taken. The thief has now been caught, and the guns found buried under the culvert near the Kirkee Railway station, and close by the napkins and the other articles were also found, besides several other articles of recent thefts. The thief is a private of the Oxfordshire Regiment, who is now in custody.

A military investigation will take place to-morrow, the principal witness being a ticket collector. It is expected that the result will be trial by the Civil power.

LEVEES IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

The Hon. Mr. R. Bourke held his first Levée this afternoon, which was a brilliant success. The number of presentations was the largest known for a long time.

The Commander-in-Chief held a Levée yesterday. The presentations included nearly all the military officers now in the Presidency and a few native officers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

ADEN, Dec. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 3 13-16

The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72¼
4½ per cent. do.	75¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	46¾

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(December 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

We are sorry that J. M. M.'s "Political and Social Letter" has not come to hand this week again.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, issued yesterday, notfies that "Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has taken his seat under the usual salute as Second Member of the Council of this Presidency, in pursuance of his appointment by her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India."

The result of the recent examination for the degree of M. D. of the Bombay University has been declared. There was only one candidate, Mr. Vithal Vishnu Gokhlale, M.A., and he has been declared to have passed.

A Bombay gentleman received by this mail a letter from Dr. Spence Watson, of Newcastle, chairman of the Newcastle Liberal Association, in which the following passage occurs:—"Mrs. Fawcett, the wife of the late Professor Fawcett, who was a true friend of India, has been staying with us. She lectured on Sunday evening in the Tyne Theatre here to a large audience, and she gave a vivid picture of the evils, which you allude to, of infant marriage and the widowhood customs of India. These are evils which are indeed gigantic, and I am delighted to hear that you are grappling with them with such courage and energy. The more irrational the custom is, the closer at first men seem to cling to it, but such customs will not bear the light of modern day."

Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, with Le Comte de Kaintz, Major Le Baron de Nickische Rosenegle, A.-D.-C., arrived at Lahore by the mail from Rawul Pindi on Wednesday, and drove to Government House, where they have been the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor. They visited the city and fort in the morning, and went also to the School of Art and the Museum. In the afternoon they drove out to Shalimar. On Thursday, accompanied by Captain Manifold, A.-D.-C., and Dr. Franklin, they went to Amritsar, and were shown over the city and Golden Temple by Mr. Nicholl, secretary to the Municipality, returning in the evening. On Friday morning they left in his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's special train for Delhi.

The Maharana of Dholepore's illness is typhoid fever, but he is progressing favourably.

With reference to the decision of the higher authorities that a substantial increase, practically the doubling, of the existing police force, is the only means for effecting the permanent pacification of Upper Burma, it is explained that before the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief Sir Charles Bernard had consulted his civil officers, and that there was a consensus of opinion that, while the troops could overcome all open resistance during the cold weather, the police alone could ensure the country being kept in order thereafter. General White and Mr. Daly, Inspector-General of Police, shared this view; and, after a conference with the Chief, Sir Charles Bernard submitted a proposal to the Government of India, which, strongly backed as it is by the Commander-in-Chief, cannot fail, says the *Pioneer*, to be fully approved. The new scheme involves the reorganisation of the whole of the police force and the employment of the indigenous races, Burmans, Shans, Karens, and Manipuris, in larger numbers.

Besides the Marquess Tseng's paper, the January number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* will contain an article by Sir Owen Burne, describing the circumstances which led up to the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India ten years ago.

Sir George Campbell has written a somewhat comprehensive work, entitled "The British Empire." The author is said to have shown much industry and research in making his work a complete view of the dependencies of the Crown.

It is reported from Gibraltar that Sir Arthur Hardinge, who has succeeded Sir John Adye as Governor, has met with a serious accident. He had been dining at the mess of the King's Royal Rifles, and was entering his carriage to return home, when he slipped and fell, cutting his forehead very severely. The wound was sewn up, and Sir Arthur is progressing favourably.

Mr. Paul Blech, vice-president of the Alexandria General Produce Association, has sent to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a reply to the memorial of spinners complaining of the deterioration in the quality of Egyptian cotton, stating that a meeting of the most important ginning factories in the interior had been called by Mr. Vincent, financial adviser to the Khedivial Government, when it was resolved to sell good sowing seed at a price somewhat below the price of ordinary seed on condition that the Egyptian Government made good to the ginning factories half the loss, the other half to be borne by the factories.

A telegram from London to the Allahabad paper says that Mr. John Bright, in reply to the questions of a correspondent has stated that he regrets and condemns Lord Dufferin's course in Burma which, he says, renews the old system of crime and guilt. The great ignorance of England and the great selfishness of England obscure our true interests in India. Extension of territory, new markets, fresh fields, and promotions are powerful and irresistible temptations to many. The millions of India who are not consulted or cared for will have to bear the burden of these departures from morality and true statesmanship which will bring calamity and perhaps ruin.

Seyyid Mir Mansour, brother of the Ameer of Bokhara, is shortly expected in Russia. This prince holds the rank of cornet in the Soumy regiment of dragoons, in garrison at Moscow. He went to Bokhara on a visit to his brother, after completing his service in the corps of pages, and he brings back with him two cousins who wish to acquire a knowledge of the Russian language and also of the military profession.

The *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna learns from St. Petersburg that M. Schestakoff, the Minister of Marine, during his recent stay at Vladivostock, gave stringent orders to the Russian authorities there to abstain from all intrigues and demonstrations calculated to inspire the Chinese with suspicions as to Russia's designs on the Corea. The greatest caution was to be exercised in their intercourse with the Chinese, as it is feared the latter, in case of a European war, would invade the Ussuri country. The report is interesting as showing that the Russians consider a struggle in Europe within the range of possibility, and are aware of the important part China would play in the event of the outbreak of such a war.

The Turkish Government has decided to establish a factory in Constantinople for the construction of torpedos on the Whitehead principle. Seven German instructors engaged to superintend the works arrived from the firm of Messrs. Schwartzkopf, under a contract to serve two years in Turkey.

Marked courtesy has been shown by the Porte to Captain Kane, R.N., orders being issued authorising him to visit all the military and naval establishments.

A terrible collision has taken place off Heraclea, in the Sea of Marmora, between the British steamer Danish Prince, 1,200 tons, of Newcastle, and the Russian steamer Batoum. The vessels collided with such force that the Batoum sank immediately. Thanks, however, to the efforts of the British crew, only six of the Russian seamen were drowned, the remainder, to the number of twenty-four, being taken aboard the Danish Prince. The bows of the latter were badly damaged, and the vessel was kept afloat only by the continuous use of the pumps.

A memorial, signed by about seventy firms who are members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce engaged in the Indian trade, has been sent from Manchester to the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Kurrachee, stating that the recent discussions respecting the marking of goods for India in a way that is calculated to deceive buyers as to the true lengths of pieces has convinced them that whatever measures are adopted in England, no satisfactory and permanent remedy can be devised to suppress this evil other than the enactment in India of a statute making the offence penal, whether it is committed upon goods imported into or manufactured in India. The memorialists, therefore, suggest that the attention of the Legislative Council of the Government of India should be called to the evil with a view of obtaining for India an Act similar to the Act to amend the law relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandise which protects trade in England.

A singular case of mistaken identity has just occurred. A woman was drowned at Lincoln, and the body was identified as that of the wife of an Inland Revenue officer at Derby, named Ogden, the identification being made by Mr. Ogden and other relatives. Mrs. Ogden had for some time past lived apart from her husband, but the latter after the inquest buried his supposed wife. Subsequently, however, Mrs. Ogden appeared at Nottingham, at the house of a Mr. Cleveland, through whom Mr. Ogden had been in the habit of paying her a weekly allowance.

Mr. Robert Browning has finished the poem on which he has been at work for some months. It makes between four and five thousand lines, and in idea and construction it will appeal more widely to the general reader than many of Mr. Browning's latter works. The story is divided into nine sections, and is all in rhyme. It is expected that the volume will be ready at the printers' in about three week.

Additional reports have been received of the shipping disasters on the American lakes during the recent storm. More than fifty lives were lost, while the vessels and cargoes lost through shipwreck are valued at 1,000,000 dols. Several crews were swept from the rigging and drowned within sight of the shore, it being impossible to aid them. These disasters, at the close of a season which had been moderately prosperous, cause much regret.

Orders have been issued to make arrangements for taking a general census of the population of Portuguese India. The date of the census has not yet been fixed.

The Secretary for War has given permission for Sir Frederick Abel, C.B., chemist to the War Department, to accept the post of Organizing Secretary of the Imperial Institute, provided that the duties do not interfere with those of his appointment under the War Office; and Sir Frederick has been desired by the Prince of Wales, President of the Imperial Institute, to enter upon his work as soon as possible.

It is gratifying to learn that the Russian police have received a rebuff in their attempts to suppress purely religious meetings in private houses. The followers of a sect called "Stundi tes," which is widely spread in South Russia having been prosecuted by the police of Elizabethgrad for refusing, when summoned, to break up a prayer-meeting at the residence of one of the secretaries, were successively acquitted by the local magistrate and the Court of Assize of the district on the ground that public order had not been disturbed by the assemblage in question. Upon appeal to the Senate the decision of the lower courts has just been confirmed.

MILITARY NEWS.

By direction of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley (Adjutant-General) has despatched a memorandum to general officers commanding troops at home and abroad, in which it is stated that his Royal Highness disapproves of the practice of employing volley-firing at the longer ranges only and during the earlier stages of attack, the volley being abandoned in favour of independent firing in the third stage after the main body has been reinforced. Orders are now given that this custom is to cease, and that volleys are to be maintained right through the attack. The reason of his Royal Highness's decision is his conviction that it would be impossible with independent firing to stop the men at the critical moment in order to form them for the final rush; success at this point depending upon the whole of the line being perfectly under the control of officers.

The Colossus, turret-ship, Captain Bridge, is expected to be ready to proceed to the Mediterranean by the end of the year. The whole of her turret armaments have been removed, and the four 45-ton breechloaders, originally intended for the land service, have been received at Portsmouth after having been deprived of their trunnions. It is also intended to replace her 6-in. guns, which are of the same mark as the one which burst in the Active, with improved patterns of the same calibre.

On the recommendation of the Indian Government, a good-service pension has been conferred upon Colonel H. G. Delafosse, late of the 101st Bengal Fusiliers, who has seen much active service.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL KAULBARS.

The Bulgarian Government having refused to accede to General Kaulbars' demand that the Prefect of Philippopolis should be dismissed in apology for the insult to the kavass of the Russian Consulate (who has since received the Cross of St. George and a pension from the Czar), the General rejected a request made by them to extend his ultimatum till all the Ministers had returned from Tirnova, and on Nov. 18, sent a Note to the Foreign Office announcing his departure, copies of which were also sent to the representatives of the Powers. The following is the Note:—

"His Majesty having deigned to send me to Bulgaria for the purpose of communicating to the entire Bulgarian people the sincere sentiments of benevolence which he entertains toward them, I communicated these sentiments to the Bulgarian Government, together with loyal advice which, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, would help to extricate the country from its difficult position. None of these counsels have been followed so as to give satisfaction to the legitimate expectations of Russia. Besides this, the diplomatic agents of the Imperial Government have witnessed the insolent attacks committed upon Russian subjects, as well as upon persons having the right to Russian protection. The Bulgarian Government continues to give no heed to these attacks. Finally, the Great Assembly was summoned for the election of the new Prince, not only without a previous understanding having been arrived at with the representative of Russia, but even after the latter's formal declaration as to the inopportunity of such a step. These facts clearly prove the firm resolutions of the regency to continue its course of action in spite of the views of the Imperial Government. I therefore consider my presence in Bulgaria as useless. I declare that the present Government of the country has completely lost the confidence of Russia, and that the Imperial Government finds it impossible to continue its relations with the Bulgarian Cabinet as long as it is composed of its present members."

On November 19, copies of the Note were posted on the walls of the Russian Agency, and it was also attempted to circulate copies throughout the country, but this was stopped. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro having requested the Russian Government to take steps to secure the efficacious protection of Montenegrin subjects at Bourgas, General Kaulbars telegraphed to the Russian Consul there to embark them on board the Russian man-of-war. The Consul replied that the authorities refused to surrender certain Montenegrins who were awaiting their trial for complicity in the recent revolt. General Kaulbars then telegraphed instructions to send a landing party from the ship to liberate the prisoners, and resort, if necessary, to the most extreme measures. He also telegraphed instructions to the Russian Consuls everywhere to facilitate the departure of Russian subjects and *proteges*. The Bulgarian Government thereupon telegraphed to Bourgas ordering the release of the Montenegrins demanded by the Russian Consul, and to the authorities throughout the country, directing them to facilitate the departure of Russian subjects.

General Kaulbars left Sophia on November 21, for Constantinople to confer with M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador. His departure was viewed by the populace with indifference; only about twenty Zankoffist partisans assembling to witness his departure. Addressing these at the gate of the Consulate, he said:—"The gang which now rules this country having despised our well-meant advice, Russia has nothing more to expect of Bulgaria." After this the General walked up to the Consulate flagstaff, and, taking hold of the rope, made the colours dip three times and hauled them down. The Austrian, French, Italian, and Belgian Consuls-General were present at this scene, and witnessed General Kaulbars' departure; but the German Consul-General was significantly absent. General Kaulbars then proceeded by train to Philippopolis, where he was joined by the Russian Consul and a number of his *proteges*, among whom was the conspirator Novisky, and started again without delay. While on the platform the Russian agent attempted to distribute among the handful of people who had been drawn there by curiosity copies of his farewell manifesto, but was at once stopped by the officer in command, who informed him that such action was illegal under the state of siege. General Kaulbars then broke out into a final attack on the Bulgarian Government, and grossly insulted the officer. He arrived at Constantinople on Monday evening.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The protection of Russian subjects in Sophia and the custody of the Consular archives have been committed to M. Flesch, the French Consul-General. The *Times'* correspondent says:—

"This was in consequence of a despatch received from the Czar on Friday. On Tuesday General Kaulbars notified his probable departure to Baron Thielmann, the German Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent, and said that, in accordance with the usual custom and the long friendship between Russia and Germany, he would leave Russian subjects to German protection. Baron Thielmann answered that he would refer the subject to his Government, on which General Kaulbars seemed, astonished, and said, 'I suppose as a matter of form.' On Thursday evening Baron Thielmann, acting on instructions received from Berlin, announced that he could undertake the protection of genuine Russian subjects, but not that of the Montenegrins and of Bulgarian subjects whom the Russian Consulate had been accustomed to protect. Upon this General Kaulbars telegraphed to St. Petersburg, and received orders to place his Consulate under French protection. This is considered a very important event, as implying a direct censure by Germany of the indiscriminate protection which General Kaulbars extended to Montenegrins, Russians, mutinous Bulgarian officers, and revolutionists like M. Zankoff and his followers. To heighten the significance of Germany's rebuke, Baron Thielmann was not present with his Austrian and French colleagues at General Kaulbars' departure."

The *Pesther Lloyd* comments on the significance of Russia's leaving her subjects to the protection of the French Consuls, instead of the German, in the following words:—"Every sign that the German Government refuses to share in the Bulgarian policy of Russia must be regarded as a gain, which cannot be over-estimated, and at the same time as greatly strengthening the efforts of those Powers which work for the securing of an honourable and lasting peace." The German press also comments on the subject. The *National Zeitung* remarks that Germany does not seem to think it part of her role as mediator, to run the risk of being directly mixed up in these Bulgarian quarrels. For in Bulgaria it is not a mere matter of looking after a quiet unpolitical colony of foreigners, content to live unmolested, but, on the contrary the Russians in Bulgaria, Panslavists and Nihilists, as they are, undoubtedly form the revolutionary elements there; and it is, therefore, more a question of protecting the Bulgarian Government from the Russian aliens than of shielding these from the Bulgarian Government. The *Vossische Zeitung* observes that "in declining the honour of protecting Russian subjects in Bulgaria Germany has only given a proof of her respect for existing international law, which many perhaps would have liked to see her evince as clearly sooner."

It would wholly be premature (the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* remarks) to infer, from the fact of the Russian subjects in the Balkans being placed under French protection, that an alliance has been concluded between Paris and St. Petersburg:—

"It is quiet obvious, however, that in the Bulgarian crisis the French Government is prepared to side with Russia, and that Russia, on the other hand, will reciprocate by siding with France on the Egyptian question. I believe the understanding arrived at to have been broadly settled by extra diplomatic channels. While Baron Mohrenheim was away from Paris Russian agents of very high rank visited the French capital, and that they made good use of their time is proved by the fact that the resumption of friendly diplomatic relations has been negotiated over the head of the French Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, M. Ternaux Companes, who showed his sense of the slight put upon him by resigning his post a couple of months ago. For this I do not think that the French Government should be blamed. After so long a period of isolation an *entente*, if not an alliance with Russia, especially as it is likely to be limited to diplomatic action, is a triumph for M. de Freycinet; and taking place on the disruption of the Tripartite Alliance it introduces a new factor of considerable importance into Continental politics. It would, however, be a step of questionable wisdom were it not strictly limited to diplomatic action. The *Petit Journal*, which is the most widely-circulated paper in France, and which reaches the most remote village in the country, has published an article evidently meant to prepare public opinion for a close intimacy between the French Republic and the Russian Empire. Russia is described as the most powerful country in Europe, and as unassailable so long as she remains on the defensive. Neither Germany nor England dares to attack the Northern Colossus. Germany is afraid, and England is impotent. That is the sum total of this manifesto, which seems to indicate a revival of the old *entente cordiale* policy, but with Russia for an ally instead of England.

THE PRINCE OF MINGRELIA'S CANDIDATURE.

The candidature of the Prince of Mingrelia is (the *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg says) now looked upon as a serious fact, which was not admitted to be the case in the highest circles there while the Prince's own opinion remained doubtful:—

"His readiness to accept the vacant throne of Bulgaria is now acknowledged; and, as the preliminary inquiries at the Courts of the signatory Powers have elicited so far, no signs of serious opposition, he may be regarded henceforth as the candidate of the Russian Government. From the choice of the candidate to his establishment on the throne, however, may be a very long step. Meantime, in order to facilitate matters, recourse is likely to be had to the good offices of the Sultan, who is said to be quite willing to appoint the Russian nominee as Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia, whence, in good time, it will be easy to transfer him to Sophia, the more so as the union of the two provinces will then obiviously depend upon compliance with the wishes of Russia."

According to a Constantinople telegram, an exchange of views is proceeding between the Powers relative to the proposal of Russia that the Prince of Mingrelia should be nominated Prince of Bulgaria. The Porte has no candidate of its in view, and will agree to any candidate whose claims are approved by the Powers.

The Vienna Cabinet has (the *Times'* correspondent says) notified than it will raise no objections to the Prince of Mingrelia's candidature for the Bulgarian throne:—

"Similar communications have now been made to the various Russian Ambassadors by the Foreign Ministers of all the Great Powers, excepting England. In the opinion of the British Government it is of no use to nominate a candidate until some agreement has been arrived at as to the method of electing him. Russia's refusal to recognize the existing Sobranje makes any election in the near future impossible. The Cabinets of Vienna and Rome are in agreement with the British Government, and their consent to the Prince of Mingrelia's candidature therefore amounts merely to a declaration of willingness to accept the Prince, when Russia shall have removed the obstacles which she has herself placed in the way of his election. The St. Petersburg Cabinet would evidently like to retreat from the false position which it has taken up with regard to the Sobranje. Proposals for a German mediation are being suggested at Berlin, and it is affirmed in Russian circles that the Czar will accept any arrangement of the Bulgarian question which may be recommended in the name of the German Emperor. This is a very sudden resolution. Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador at Vienna, has gone to Budapest to confer with Count Kalnoky, and doubtless the idea of mediation will be carefully discussed."

A private letter which has reached Vienna from a member of the Bulgarian Sobranje says:—"We will not elect the Prince of Mingrelia. Russia has no right to play off a brutal practical joke upon us by proposing this man, whom none of us can respect. Our next Prince must at least be an honest man, and they can rely on this—that we will elect no *protege* of Russia unless we have first obtained our union. If Russia objects to help us, well and good; we like our present condition, which is that of a republic. Now that the Russian Consuls are gone we fear no internal disorders, and can set ourselves one and all to the preparing of a national army of 250,000 men to defend our liberties and our independence."

THE SLIVNITZA ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the Battle of Slivnitza was celebrated throughout Bulgaria on Nov. 20. Solemn church services were held in memory of those who fell; the towns were decorated, but in Sophia the celebrations were marred by a heavy snowfall. The *Times'* correspondent says:—

"The celebrations held in honour of the anniversary of Slivnitza were remarkable for the cordiality with which the whole population took part in them. The Russian Consul at Rustchuck, (who left this morning for Bucharest, could not have had on his last day here a more convincing demonstration of the popularity which Prince Alexander still enjoys. In the morning a procession comprising all the troops of the garrison, the legionaries of the War of Independence, the discharged soldiers of last year's war, the town councillors, and hundreds of peasants in holiday dress marched to the head-quarters of the National Legion, and there requested that the portrait of Prince Alexander might be brought out. When the portrait appeared, carried by two officers, it was saluted with frantic cheers and the waving of caps and hats. Several ladies then decorated the frame with garlands of laurels and flowers, and the portrait was borne in triumph through the town, the bands playing the national air, "Maitza." In front of the Russian Consulate the procession halted, and thousands of voices thundered cheers for the Prince, Bulgaria's hero. Many were overcome by emotion at this scene an dwept. After having been carried all through the town, the Prince's portrait was taken back to its place, and hung up again, with all the garlands upon it. In the evening there was a general illumination, and throngs moved about with bands of music, acclaiming the Prince and the Regency, and crying "Down with foreign agents!" Several banquets were held.

Congratulations were sent by the Government and by the various garrisons to Prince Alexander. The following is the Prince's reply to M. Stoianoff:—"I heartily thank you and your colleagues for your congratulations. I deeply regret that I am compelled alone and far from you to celebrate a day so famous in the history of Bulgaria. Forget me, but never Slivnitza."

ANOTHER PLOT AT SOPHIA.

A plot has been discovered at the cadet school of Sophia. "The facts are," the *Times'* correspondent says, "that one of the school professors, a Captain Tepavitscharoff, who joined in the plot against Prince Alexander, but was pardoned on expressing repentance and promising good behaviour, endeavoured to prevail on some of the cadets to organize a *pronunciamiento* against the Regency. He was denounced to the War Minister, Colonel Nicolaieff, by the cadets themselves, and it does not seem that there was ever any serious danger that his plot would succeed. However, Captain Tepavitscharoff has been arrested, and all the cadets have been disarmed. The thing was promptly and firmly done by Major Popoff, commander of the garrison, who marched a regiment to the school in the night of Tuesday to Wednesday and surrounded it. No resistance was offered, and at first it was thought that Tepavitscharoff had not led more than half a dozen of the young men astray; but it has since been ascertained that forty-one were in his confidence. Almost all these youths had, like the captain, been pardoned after participating in the plot of the 20th of August, but they had not been reinstated in the good graces of their comrades, who generally shunned them: and this explains why Tepavitscharoff was able to inveigle them. As the forty-one cadets will have to be expelled, it is probable that the school itself will be broken up and recognized after a time with an entirely new staff."

The candidature of the Prince of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne was on Monday officially communicated by Gadban Effendi to the Bulgarian Regents. They forthwith returned a reply, stating that he would not be acceptable, owing, among others things, to his insufficient rank, and to the fact that his father had sold his own crown and country to Russia. This emphatic rejection of the Russian candidate meets with general approval among the Bulgarians. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is preparing a memorandum summarizing the events which have occurred in the principality since the August conspiracy. The Government (a correspondent of the *Standard* says) has finally succeeded in obtaining official documentary evidence of the direct part taken by the Russian Consular authorities in the organization of the various revolutionary plots. In the house of one of the conspirators at Bourgas a long telegram in its deciphered form, addressed by M. Igelstrom, the Russian Consul at Philippopolis, to the Vice-Consul at Bourgas, has been seized, describing the measures taken, and furnishing a list of officers who had been secured for the revolutionary movement.

THE COLIN CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Division on Nov. 26, Mr. Justice Butt and a special jury had before them the cross-suits of Campbell *v.* Campbell, and Campbell *v.* Campbell, Marlborough, Shaw, Butler, and Bird. In the first suit Lady Colin Campbell sought to have the marriage dissolved by reason of the adultery of her husband with a person named Mary Watson. About two years ago Lady Colin obtained a decree of judicial separation by reason of the cruelty of her husband. In a cross-suit Lord Colin Campbell also sought to have the marriage dissolved, he charging his wife with adultery with the Duke of Marlborough, Captain Shaw, Colonel Butler, and Dr. Bird. All the accused parties answered denying the charge.

The list of counsel retained for the various parties is as follows:—For Lord Colin Campbell, Mr. R. Finlay, Q.C., M.P., Mr. F. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. R. Searle; for Lady Colin Campbell, Sir Charles Russell, Q.C. M.P., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Mathews; for the Duke of Marlborough, the Attorney-General (Sir Richard Webster, Q.C, M.P.) and Mr. Lewis Coward; for Captain Shaw, Mr. Gully, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. C Strong; while Colonel Butler is represented by Mr. Murphy, Q.C. and Mr. Synnott; and Dr. Bird by the Solicitor-General (Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P.) and Mr. Thomas Terrell.

Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., in opening the case on behalf of Lady Colin Campbell, said: The petitioner in the first suit was Lady Colin Campbell, now judicially separated from Lord Colin Campbell, and she was the respondent in the second suit, the two being consolidated. Lady Colin was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Blood, a family of respectability and good position in Ireland. Lord Colin was one of several sons of the Duke of Argyll, and it appeared that in September, 1880, Lady Colin, who was then Miss Blood, was staying with some friends in Scotland not far from the seat of the Duke of Argyll. On that occasion Miss Blood met Lord Colin, who was enjoying the sports of the season, and apparently in good health. He appeared to have been greatly attracted by Miss Blood, whose aquantance he then made for the first time. She was a lady of no inconsiderable gifts, and there was little doubt that he speedily fell in love with her, and there was equally little doubt that she returned sincerely and truly the affection. There was no reason to suggest that the marriage which ultimately took place was other than based on sincere and mutual affection. She was bringing her husband no fortune, but she brought considerable gifts and accomplishments. Upon his part, as his father's son, he occupied a good social position. He was a man of circumscribed means, and upon his marriage he had settled upon him a sum of £10,000. After an acquaintanceship, which was not a prolonged one, Lord Colin Campbell proposed to Miss Blood. At that time Lord Colin was in apparently good health, but he had suffered from a disease of a painful and peculiar nature. In October, 1880, Lord Colin Campbell returned to London, and visited Lady Colin's parents and friends. At that time he stated to Mr. Blood, the father of the petitioner, that he had suffered in health. It was not anticipated that it would be of a recurrent nature. An operation was in fact performed upon him in October, 1880, he remaining for a month in a private hospital belonging to Sir Henry Thompson. His recovery was slow and was followed by some kind of fever, but on that occasion (in October and November) Mr. Blood, the father of the petitioner, dwelt, not unnaturally, with some seriousness upon it. He asked Lord Colin Campbell to tell him with all frankness and truth, as he was engaged to his daughter, and as the following March was spoken of as the period of the marriage, whether his illness was of the nature mentioned. He received the solemn assurance of Lord Colin Campbell that there was no foundation for the suggestion made. After he had remained in the hospital for some time, he, in January 1881, started on a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, and he was absent from England until the month of March, at which time it was contemplated the marriage should take place. He was not then quite recovered, and it was arranged that it should be postponed till a later period. May was the first time suggested. In April he was obliged to undergo a further operation, and it was performed in that month at the house of Lady Albert Gore, in Bond-street, by a different surgeon (Mr. Allingham). After that operation Lord Colin Campbell went to Westgate, and in May he went to stay with his brother, Lord George Campbell, in Bryanston-square, and at that time the marriage was fixed for the month of July. Upon the occasion of this visit to Lord George, when he was still more or less an invalid, speaking of the contemplated marriage in July, he conveyed to his intended wife, as delicately as such a matter could be conveyed, that although they had fulfilled their engagements for marriage, yet for some time after the ceremony of marriage it would be prudent or necessary that they should occupy separate apartments. Finally, on the 21st July 1881, the parties were married. That the jury might see the merits of the case in the order of time, he would ask them to take a note of the dates. The engagement was in September, 1880; the operation in October, 1880; the voyage to the Cape of Good Hope in January, 1881; the postponement of the marriage, in March, 1881; the second operation in April, 1881, by Mr, Allingham; the communication by Lord C. Campbell in May, 1881, at the house of his brother; and finally, the marriage on the 21st July, 1881. In reference to that delicate communication, Lord Colin Campbell begged it should be kept secret, and Miss Blood said that, with one exception, she would keep it secret; she would tell her mother, and she would answer for her mother keeping it as secret as she herself would. She mentioned it to her mother only, and that lady never mentioned it even to her own husband. The marriage took place at the Savoy Chapel on July 21, 1881, members of both families attending, and after the marriage Lord Colin and his wife set out for the Isle of Wight, where they remained five days. On this melancholy honeymoon Lord Colin Campbell was attended by a hospital nurse. From the period of his engagement with Miss Blood in September, 1880, to the end of their married life, which practically occurred in 1883, Lord Colin never was without an attendant of that kind; how long since that time he had had such attendants he (Sir C. Russell) was not able to inform the jury. After being at the Isle of Wight they stayed at the Grosvenor Hotel, and Westbourne-place. Sloane-street, where he had a recurrence of his illness, and was confined to his bed a week or ten days. In October, 1881, after remaining in London, the parties went to Bournemouth, and there the marriage not having been then consummated, Lord Colin passed a slip of paper to his wife purporting to contain an extract from a doctor's letter, which said, or suggested, that if they now occupied the same room it would be beneficial for Lord Colin Campbell. He (Sir C. Russell) would not stop to make any comment on the effect of such a communication on a pure-minded young woman, having regard and affection for her husband, but as a result the consummation did not then take place. They went to Inverary later in October, and there, for the first time, intercourse took place. That was accompanied by suggestions, or rather injunctions, on the part of Lord Colin Campbell, which could not but be a shock to his young wife. He told her to take precautions, which he described to prevent danger to herself. It was but right to say that Lord Colin Campbell was under the impression that, although it might be a source of danger to himself, from certain statements supposed to have been made to him by doctors, the danger to his wife was a remote one, but that he advised her to take precautions against infection, would, no doubt, be established by documents to which the attention of the jury would be called. In November, 1881, they stayed with Mr. Miles. The learned counsel then detailed the discovery by Lady Colin Campbell of a complaint she was suffering from in November, 1881, which caused her great alarm and bodily pain, and from that time till the end of her married life she suffered seriously in her body and in her health. In November, 1881, Lord Colin Campbell and his wife went to live at 79, Cadogan-place, and in December, 1881, Lord Colin was again taken ill, and Mr. Allingham was obliged to perform another operation. The operation was pronounced by Mr. Allingham to be necessary, and it took place. On the night before that operation, Lord Colin insisted upon sleeping with his wife. Although Lady Colin was ill and suffering, she did her best to appear to be well. She went about into society, attended concerts for the benefit of the poor, and gave her services to other charitable work, and he could not doubt that it was this neglect of herself which greatly aggravated the injury which was being done to her. After the operation, Lord Colin was in bed for about six weeks. He then went to Brighton, and on his return was again taken ill, and was again confined to his bed. On the 17th June, 1882, when he had recovered, or nearly recovered, a transaction occurred at Cadogan-place, which formed the substantive ground of the charge of adultery made against Lord Colin. The petitioner alleged that on that day her husband was guilty of misconduct with one Mary Watson. In the following month another operation took place at Leigh Court, near Bristol, Lady Miles having offered the use of her house to Lord Colin. In the autumn Lord Colin went to Scotland for the shooting, and on the 6th of September, 1882, he retuned and went to Leigh Court, where another operation was performed. On that occasion, as the operation was a somewhat serious and important one, it was considered desirable that there should be some surgeon of skill there after its performance, and Lady Miles, at the instance or with the concurrence of Lord Colin Campbell, invited Mr. Thomas Bird, a London surgeon of considerable reputation to spend part of his holiday at Leigh Court, and to look after Lord Colin during his convalescence. At that time Lady Colin was seriously ill, and, at the urgent request of her friend, Lady Miles, Mr. Bird was consulted and continued to attend upon her for some considerable time afterwards, with the undisputed knowledge and approval of Lord Colin. Mr. Bird had been made one ot the co-respondents in Lord Colin's petition. During the whole of this period Lady Colin was more or less suffering—at times intensely suffering. Lady Colin's life became to her almost unbearable, and the relations in which she stood with her husband, whom she treated with tenderness and affection, and had helped to nurse, had been continued up to this time. She had no desire to separate from him, but her life, through submitting to his will and pleasure, when he was in such a condition, became absolutely revolting and unbearable to her. In this condition of things she wrote a letter to Lord Colin, which she handed to Lady Miles to give to him, and Lady Miles would come forward and say that, although she did not read the letter in detail to Lord Colin, she read it herself, and told Lord Colin its purport. Lady Colin in her letter set out the painful story of her married life. She said it had only been her real affection for her husband, which had sustained her up to that time; that she desired to continue to be a friend and campanion and nurse to him; that she desired to hide their troubles from the world, but that she could not continue to endure her life upon the terms of enforced cohabitation as between man and wife. Lord Colin sent a reply, which he requested should be destroyed. It was destroyed, but a copy of it was taken either by Lady Miles or Lady Colin, and it was admitted by Lord Colin at the last trial to be a correct copy. In that letter Lord Colin said:—"I find you have been under a wrong impression about me, and about what I told you before and after marriage. Our interview at Bravanston-square took place immediately after a visit to Mr. Profert [a surgeon]. The worry at that time made the operation a failure. Mr. Profert told me or gave me to understand that marriage was not a good thing for me; to you no harm could come from your marriage with me. There was nothing the matter with me which could affect you in the slightest degree. You may believe me when I tell you that Mr. Profert was asked that, and said distinctly there was not the slightest. Your mother told me you had asked to nurse me. I thought it right to tell you that, on my account, we could not live together immediately. It was very hard to tell you this, but it was a fair thing to do. I have always been very sensitive about myself, knowing what might and could be said if it got out. The doctors have never told me to tell you to take precautions. This has been solely owing to my own nervousness," &c. It would be seen that Lord Colin Campbell, whatever the reason which preyed upon his mind, was admitting that his condition was such that as a matter of precaution his wife should take measures to prevent possible infection by his intimacy with her. He then went on:—"I do not wish to allude to the subject any more. In your present frame of mind it may be useless to do so. I do hope that my wife is not going to be the means of fastening a cruel libel on me, namely, that I am not fit to lead a married life." Now came this remarkable sentence, to which he begged their special attention:—"You must know that fistula is a common complaint, one which hundreds of men and women have, and which is never dreamt of as an excuse for what you have done in the determination you have come to." There was a serious statement there which of course must be dealt with the moment it appeared in that manner. His statement was that what he was suffering from was fistula, a disease, which he said was common to hundreds of men and women. Now, Lord Colin Campbell, when a young man, suffered—and suffered seriously—from another disease of quite a different character. It was either originally of peculiar virulence or else it became serious through being greatly neglected, and the result was that, though in time the active disease passed away, it left behind a lasting affection which from time to time had to be surgically dealt with, sometimes for week and months at a time. He need not say that it was no pleasure to him, but a matter of pain and distress, to have to open up to them such facts as these, but these were the facts which would be provied and which would not be gainsaid. As they might expect the view of the medical men was that although the original disease had gone, yet when inflammation set in it was not only possible but probable as the event proved that contagion might be communicated. Therefore when Lord Colin Campbell thought it right to mislead his wife by stating that it was a case of fistula one common to hundreds of men and women, he must have been making that statement with the intention of so misleading her. In April 1883, Lady Colin's health was very bad indeed. She was attended not only by Mr. Thomas Bird, whose name he had already mentioned, but as Dr. Bird judged the case to be so serious, another surgeon of eminence and experience, Dr. Braxton Hicks. He was not opening the case of Mr. Finlay, or dealing with the charges against Lady Colin at this stage, but he might observe in passing that one charge which was made in this petition incredible as it might seem, was that this lady, who had not for some time had intercourse with her husband, had, in April, 1883, a miscarriage, which it was suggested was the result of an act of adultery, and which was one of the acts charged as with a person unknown. She was attended by the two medical men, who would be called before them to disprove this allegation. This suggestion was made, they now knew apparently on some observation casually, probably thoughtlessly, made by one of the higher classes. It was promptly confronted. Lady Colin Campbell thought she owed it to the honour of Mr. Bird, who was her friend as well as her medical adviser, to tell him of the suggestion made, and he indignantly denied it, declining to attend her any more unless the charge was withdrawn and an apology offered. Lord Colin Campbell expressed his regret that the suggestion had been made, and requested Mr. Bird to continue his attendance on his wife, which he did for some considerable time. In May, 1883, Lord Colin Campbell was again operated upon, and in July, 1883, he went to Sion, near Brentford. Thither Lady Colin followed in the course of a few days. Let him recur for a moment to the correspondence in February. Lady Colin had begged to be allowed to be relieved from cohabitation, and though she persisted in her claim, Lord Colin would not consent. Lady Colin informed her husband at a later date that if he did not concur in these terms she should be obliged to have recourse to legal advice. She said she was willing to hide her trouble and his—for of course it was his as well—from the eyes of the world. A family council, as he might call it, was held in the month of July at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Blood. It was attended by Lord Colin Campbell, and also—he believed at Lord Colin's request—by Lady Miles, who was a close and dear friend of his. At that meeting Lady Colin re-asserted her position. Lord Colin, to begin with, appeared to have flung out some remarkable observations, which some of the friends of Lady Colin considered to make imputations against her. Mr. Blood insisted on a withdrawal of the imputations, and after retiring from the room, Lady Miles, on Lord Colin's behalf, withdrew the charges. At a later stage, and in a more solemn manner, that withdrawal was publicly repeated. After the meeting Lady Colin Campbell applied to Messrs. Lewis, and Mr. George Lewis, in consequence, wrote a letter to Lord Colin. The result of the correspondence was that Lord Colin said he could not see his way to assent to the demand of his wife, while he added that if she persisted in removing herself from intercourse with him, she must leave his house. Lady Colin upon this took up a very firm position, and said, "No; If I leave your house, the world and my friends must know why I do so. If I were to leave your house without vindicating my position and justifying my conduct, the busy-tongued slander would confound my name and reputation." Lord Colin, however, wrote his solicitors to the effect that his wife must leave the house. Mr. George Lewis advised her, and he thought very properly, not to do so. Up to this time Lord Colin had permitted his wife to draw small amounts upon the Coutts's Bank, their means then being exceedingly limited. He took this authority away from Lady Colin, and in short threw her off. She filed a petition for judicial separation on the 4th of August, 1883. In the petition she complained of an "infection" having been communicated to her. Lord Colin's answer having been filed on the 11th of September, 1883, he wrote a letter to Lady Miles. The importance of that letter would transpire at a later stage, but he had to point out that in it Lord Colin asked Lady Miles to become a witness for him in the judicial separation case. In October, 1883, Lady Colin's condition had become so serious that it was found necessary to perform an operation upon her, but owing to her weakness it was postponed from the very early part of October until the 8th of the month. When it was performed her condition became still worse, and a violent inflammation set in, which became chronic. A second operation was found to be necessary and was accordingly performed. On the 17th of March, 1884, the petition for judicial separation came on for hearing in that court, before Sir James Hannen, and on that occasion the interests of Lord Colin, who was himself in constant attendance in court, were represented by leading counsel. In answer to the questions formally submitted to them, the jury found that Lord Colin Campbell had been guilty of cruelty towards the petitioner, and that his ailment was of the character described. Judgment for a judicial separation was therefore pronounced. After she had asserted her position and justified her conduct, Lady Colin, of course, under proper advice, at once said she would do what her husband had before asked her to do, namely, she would leave his house in Cadogan-place. She did so, and from the time of the judicial separation down to her latest movements, she desired her solicitors to write, and they from time to time did write, to the representatives of Lord Colin Campbell, stating whither she was journeying, the visits she was paying, and so forth. The jury would perhaps not be surprised to know that from the beginning to the end of this story this lady's steps had been dogged and watched by detectives—not in Paris only, but in Italy, where she was under the protection of her venerable father and mother. She left England in April, 1884, a month after the judicial separation was pronounced, and found her father and mother in Florence. In June, 1884, they were on their way back from Italy to this country. They stayed at an hotel in Paris, and the occasion of this stay in Paris under the care of her father and mother was made the foundation of the charge of adultery between her and the present Duke of Marlborough. The charge was founded upon the circumstance of a visit paid by the Duke of Marlborough to the hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Blood and their daughter were staying. He (Sir C. Russell) had said that there would be many startling revelations in this case: he was about to mention one. On the 9th of June, 1884, there were assembled together in Paris Lord Colin Campbell, his solicitor, Mr. Humphreys, and a Mr. Reay, who was also a solicitor, but who resided in Paris. Lord Colin Campbell made a formal complaint in writing to the criminal legal municipal authorities in Paris to have a warrant issued, upon which his wife, if found in suspicious circumstances, might be arrested, and might be lodged in the prison of St. Lazare, a place chiefly devoted to the imprisonment of prostitutes. The laws of this country were not good enough for Lord Colin Campbell, but he, himself, an Englishman, must seek protection of foreign authorities. Lady Colin returned to England in June, 1884, and went to stay with Miss Gordon, of Ken-sington. In July, her parents not having room in their house, she took lodgings two doors from them, and as soon as they had room she went into their house. It was necessary that now he should go aside from the main thread of the narrative to mention circumstances of some importance. He had already said that Lady Miles wa as cousin of Lady Colin, and that she was an intimate friend of Lord Colin. She was asked to become a witness for Lord Colin in the suit for judicial separation, with a view to meeting the charge of cruelty. Lady Miles thereupon wrote a letter, in which she told Lord Colin, referring to a fact that had occurred long before, "You know it would simply ruin you if I were to be called into the case, because if I were so called I should have to make a statement which would prove your guilt." That letter referred to the act of adultery which is alleged against Lord Colin Campbell, and which is alleged to have occurred at Cadogan-place on 17th June, 1882, that adultery being with a woman named Lillie Watson. This was a young woman who was housemaid at Lord Colin Compbell's. Circumstances had come to the knowledge of Lady Miles which made her suspect undue familiarity between Lord Colin Campbell and this girl, and upon the 17th June, 1882, Lady Miles being then in the house with the girl and Lord Colin Campbell, Lady Colin Campbell being away, Lady Miles pretended to leave the house, and went downstairs in a way to suggest that she would not return. She, however, presently returned to the bedroom where Lord Colin was, and there she found Lord Colin and the woman Watson. At the time Lady Miles kept the knowledge to herself, and the first hint she gave of it was in the letter to Lord Colin Campbell in 1883, and it was not known to Lady Colin Campbell until the eve of the filing of Lord Colin's petition. Not only was it referred to in the letter to Lord Colin in September, 1883, but Lady Miles spoke to him of it, and she strove hard for the removal of the girl Watson, but ineffectually at the time. He now came to a long correspondence between Lady Miles and Lord Colin. In August, 1884, Lady Miles urged Lord Colin to agree to a divorce between Lady Colin and himself, and suggested that he should suffer the decree of divorce to be pronounced against him. In relation to the correspondence Lord Colin was in a peculiar, he would not say questionable, position. He wrote to Lady Miles as one of his oldest and dearest friends in the closest terms of intimacy, and he appeared to have been in communication with his solicitors all the while. On Lady Miles's part the correspondence was carried out generously and *bona fide*, but Lord Colin thought it right to carry on the correspondence in concert with his solicitors, for the purpose of catching or entrapping Lady Miles into the statement that these overtures came from Lady Colin. He writes to Lady Miles:—"My dearest Massey: Are you quite clear you have authority for this?" When there was an allusion to a letter of Mr. George Lewis, he asks for a copy of the letter. The correspondence was creditable to his ingenuity; but discreditable to the man. Lord Colin had respectable professional assistance, but disreputable defective assistance in trying to gather the shreds of a case against Lady Colin. Ultimately he announced that he was going to file a petition against Lady Colin, on the ground that her adultery with A. B. C. D. and F. Lady Miles was at Newmarket that day, but she instantly telegraphed imperatively—"Meet me at your solicitor's to-day," naming the hour. She met Lord Colin and in the presence of Mr. Humphreys, she asked Lord Colin, "Are you mad; do you know what I can prove against you?" Lady Miles continued, "I will give you five minutes to say you will not present the petition, and if you refuse to say that, I go at once to Lady Colin and Mr. George Lewis." Lord Colin presently sent Mr. Humphreys to Lady Miles to say that he had determined to file the petition. Lady Miles went straight to Mr. George Lewis, and by telegraphing met Lady Colin there, and told her for the first time of the adultery of Lord Colin with the girl Watson in 1880. In consequence of this, promptly on the 6th November Lady Colin's petition was filed and on the 7th Lord Colin's petition was filed. In March, 1885, Lady Colin went to Italy with her parents, Lord Colin, with the lynx eyes of his detectives, had been nervously watching the movements of his wife: but he came to the conclusion that she was going to Monte Carlo with the Duke of Marlborough, for which there was not the shadow or shed of foundation, and in that view Lord Colin again proceeded to Paris, with his trusted—he would not say discreet—adviser, and lays a fresh complaint, the first warrant having been ineffectual, and applies for another warrant for his wife. These warrants were in court; they had arrived only that morning, and he (Sir C. Russell) had not read them. What made this case the more shocking was that at that time judicial proceedings in the Divorce Court were pending. The Lady had put in a denial of the charges, and was ready to meet them, as she now was. This was the time and the occasion when her husband thought of taking out a second warrant against his wife with the view of consigning her to a degrading punishment. At the time (April, 1885) Lady Colin was, in fact, in Florence with her parents. She was then still ill; the most serious illness of her life then took place. No doubt her mental worry and anxiety had a great deal to do with intensifying it. The charges against her were those of misconducting herself with four or five people. The first was the Duke of Marlborough, whose acquaintance with Lady Colin Campbell was of several years' standing, and earlier than her marriage. The Duke and Duchess were then Lord and Lady Blandford, Lord and Lady Campbell dined at the house of Lord and Lady Blandford, and they were ordinary social friends. He would only say these charges were made with one exception, in so vague and uncertain a fashion, especially as to time, that of course it would not be proper and fit at this stage to say what they were. As to one charge, which was specially denied, Lady Colin had a case to lay before the jury, at the proper time. The next charge was with Captain Shaw, a gentleman who held a very important public position in the community in which he lived. Captain Shaw had been a very old friend, not only of Lady C. Campbell, but he was one of Lord Colin Campbell's friends, and Lady Colin Campbell was to this day an intimate friend of Mrs. Shaw. Lady Colin Campbell would be in a position to meet any allegation made with regard to this charge, but there was this observation now to make that Lord C. Campbell at the time mentioned was almost habitually an invalid, suffering at times great pain, and, perhaps, he became more or less morbid in his view of things in some regards, and it was perfectly true in relation to one visit which Captain Shaw paid he expressed a feeling which was not one of admtration for Captain Shaw, and he expressed that feeling to his wife. Lady Colin tried to rally him, and said, "If you wish it I shall take an opportunity as well as I can of telling Captain Shaw what is your view." She met Captain Shaw at the launch of the Invicta, and in as inoffensive way as she could requested that he should not visit her. She stated the reason, and from that time he never saw her at the house. The next charge was against General Butler, who married Miss Thompson, a lady well known in the artistic world as the painter of the "Roll Call." From General Butler's age he might be her father. He was living on affectionate terms with his wife who, as well as General Butler's sister-in-law, Mrs. Neville, was a close friend of Lady C. Campbell's, as close as Lady Miles. Last of all there was the charge against Mr. Thomas Bird, surgeon. This was a very grave accusation, and especially when made against a professional man, because it was a charge in effect of a professional man abusing his professional position to seduce the wife of a man who had engaged his honest professional service.

The trial was adjourned.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSIONS.

CASE AND OPINION.

The following is a brief of the Case submitted by Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, & Co., on instructions from Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., to Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., and of the Opinion of Counsel, in the above matter:—This case turns on the relations established between the Government of India—that is to say, the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Viceroy in Council, as successors to the East India Company under the Act of 1858 and succeeding enactments—and members of the Uncovenanted Service; and the short point is as to the right of such members to be paid their pensions in rupees taken at two shillings the rupee.

2. It is with regard to the interests of such as joined the service either—(*a*) under special agreements with the East India Company or the Government of India; or who (*b*) were appointed under rules and regulations promulgated from time to time for the service that the dispute arises.

3. The question which has arisen between these gentlemen and the Government of India relates to the subject of their pensions, and is simply whether their pensions should be paid in sterling, in the terms either of their special agreements or of the regulations and rules in existence at the time when they entered the service—these regulations and rules constituting, as they contend, part of the agreement under which they entered the Government service, and being, as will be seen in some cases herewith, actually embodied by reference in the agreements (see the case of Mr. A., a Telegraph Assistant, herewith); or whether the pensions, whenever stated in sterling denomination, ought not (wherever payable) to be paid upon a rate calculated at the normal rate of exchange between sterling and Indian currency, which is 1*l.* sterling for ten rupees.

4. Counsel will find that the question of law in these cases is complicated by the variety of the arrangements under which the Uncovenanted servants entered the service of the East India Company or the Government, and the changes which appear to have been made from time to time in the rules affecting the pensions of these gentlemen, these changes having sometimes been made by a formal ukase of the authorities in the form of revised and corrected regulations; or, as appears from an examination of the Pension Codes, by a simple note appended to the rules by some clerk of the Financial Department.

5. For instance, from a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. A. (which will be found on page 7 of Mr. A.'s case, paragraph 2) it appears that an important modification was introduced into the rules of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service by inserting the words "No pensions are to be paid in England" into an edition of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules published in the "Bengal Directory of 1856," and that Secretary of State refers to this as an authority for the contention that pensions were not to be paid in sterling.

6. The explanation given for this is that the clerk in question was simply stating what was at that time a fact—no pensions were paid in England; but the Secretary of State treats this historic note, which clearly does not form part of the regulations, as though it were a resolution of the East India Company.

7. We only for the moment cite this as an instance of the manner in which serious changes in the prospects of men who had entered the service under certain regulations, which they were entitled to regard as stipulations, were arbitrarily made by informal addenda or corrigenda. Counsel, however, will remark that in this case of Mr. A. the Secretary of State relies in the next paragraph (3) on an agreement come to with the Service in 1862, which may materially affect the legal bearings of the case of the Uncovenanted servants against the Government of India, and to which reference will presently be made.

8. Another instance of the kind we are citing, simply for the purpose of illustrating the manner of proceeding by the Government, occurred in 1877 or 1878, when the following corrigendum was appended to the rules by the Financial Department

"Appendix B 2 (page 81).

"Insert the following note at the head of the words 'Resolution of 1st July, 1870':—

["Note.—Wherever in this resolution a pension is stated in sterling, the equivalent in rupees is meant at 2s. the rupee, which had been at that time for several years the fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Government."]

9. Counsel may take it that the reason for making this announcement on the part of the Financial Department was that the rupee had between 1870, the date of the resolution, and 1877-78, the date of the insertion of this note, *increased in value*, and that the Government adopted this mode of reducing its liabilities, and fixing them at a ratio which it then believed was the fair and normal ratio of exchange. It is submitted that the insertion of this note was entirely an arbitrary act on the part of the Government, and could not possibly affect or alter the legal position of Uncovenanted servants who had entered the service (for example) under the resolution of July 1, 1870—that is to say, between that date and the issue of the Revised Code, with the above note appended, in 1877-78. But it will be seen that the authorities appear to claim the right to give an *ex post facto* operation to all their rules, regulations, and notes in fixing the pensions of the Uncovenanted servants from time to time.

10. We have alluded above to the fact that some of the Uncovenanted servants entered the service of the East India Company or the Government of India under special agreements (of which a sample may be found in the deed on pp. 1 and 2 of Mr. A.'s Case). Many, however, of the Uncovenanted servants were simply gazetted to their employments, without any special agreements, and presumably entered the service under whatever rules and regulations existed at the time.

11. It is probable that, in dealing with these cases, counsel will make a distinction between (1) those of men who entered the service under such an agreement as that of Mr. A., and (2) those who merely accepted appointments under current regulations. It may be surmised that the former (assuming them not to have forfeited their rights under such an agreement by malfeasance or breach of contract, or not to have freely assented to or condoned any alterations subsequently dictated and enforced by the Government) would have a clear legal case against the Government to have the covenants in their agreements fulfilled to the letter. But it is presumed that each of these cases must stand upon its own bottom and be judged by the terms of the agreement, the subsequent circumstances, relations and acts of the parties. Hence these cases properly require to be treated separately from those of the general body of the Uncovenanted service, to whom allusion will be presently made. It is probable that a large number of such cases are susceptible of some general classification, as in the case of special services, like the Telegraph service, in which the special agreements may all have been drawn up on one model. With regard to such cases, it is recognised that counsel cannot be expected to give any general opinion. But with a case like that of Mr. A., which is pretty fully stated, it will no doubt be possible to indicate the general principles which would regulate the legal rights and relations of an Uncovenanted servant holding such an agreement, and the power of the Government to alter such an agreement by subsequent action, which is not legislative but administrative, not empowered by Parliament but emanating from the will of the Secretary of State, or Viceroy in Council.

12. The questions which it is desired to submit to counsel on this particular branch of the case (that, namely, which relates to gentlemen having special agreements) will be found below. But counsel's attention is drawn to the following points in Mr. A.'s statement with the view of considering what bearing they may have on Mr. A.'s legal position in his contention with the Secretary of State, or on Mr. A.'s remedies, if any, by legal process.

13. It will be observed that in the deed of covenant (P. I) Mr. A. agreed to proceed to Calcutta and report himself—

"And shall and will submit to and abide by and obey all rules existing or which may hereafter be made in regard to Uncovenanted servants."

Does this override the following condition in the proviso (P. 2), "And further, that in case the said A. shall continue in the service of the company for the space of twenty years or upwards, either in such capacity aforesaid, or in any other capacity connected with the Telegraph Departments in India, he shall be entitledto the benefit of the pension rules applicable to persons appointed to the Public Works Department in India"?

14. The question arises, What pension rules? Then existent or thereafter to be made? Those in operation at the date of the agreement, or those to be in operation at the date of his retirement?

15. However that may be decided, counsel's attention is requested to the following with the view of establishing its precise legal operation:—

"And it is agreed that, in all payments to be made under these presents, the pound sterling shall be considered equal to and calculated at and after the rate of 10 Rs"

16. This, it will be seen, agrees with the Note before referred to as appended to the Civil Pension Code, corrected to December, 1876. Assuming that it ought to be interpreted that pensions should be paid at the ratio of 10 Rs. to the pound a question arises as to the relevancy of the contention of the Secretary of State, in a passage in his reply to Mr. A.

17. In that passage it is stated that—

"When in a despatch, dated Dec. 8, 1862, No. 205, the Secretary of State, with reference to a memorial from members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service praying for the privilege of drawing their pensions in this country decided to accede to this request, the concession was coupled with the condition that payment should be made at the rate of exchange annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers."

18. It appears from this that, when a number of the member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service applied to the Secretary of State (no doubt in order to save agents' fees for collection and remittance in India) to have their pensions paid in England, he annexed a condition to the assent. It appears, also, that he forthwith applied it to the entire service, although it is hardly possible that the entire body of Uncovenanted Civil Servants signed the memorial in question, or ever assented to it.

19. The questions then arise—

(1) Are members of the service, who signed the memorial and accepted terms, simply by afterwards applying to have their pensions paid in England under pressure of want of money, bound by the condition?

(2) If such men are bound, can the condition be said to apply to the case of men who took no part in the movement, and never assented to it?

(3) Would any such members as the latter become bound by the condition by the simple fact of applying to have their pensions paid in England and of accepting (as Mr. A. did under protest, being pressed for funds) a payment under the condition, although with a protest?

(4) Is a member of the service who has neither signed the memorial not assented to the condition entitled to demand and be paid his pension *in India* at the rate of 10 Rs. to the pound?

(5) If so what legal remedy, if any, has he against the Indian Government to enforce his claims?

(6) It might be well to consider whether, if an Uncovenanted servant, who has been drawing his pension in England, should elect to draw it in India, he has a legal right to demand payment there at the rate of a pound for 10 Rs.

20. We now come to the case of the general service—men who have joined under the Regulations, and have no special agreement. Their case is stated in the accompanying memorial, drawn up by an old Uncovenanted Civil Servant for presentation to the Secretary of State.

21. Counsel will observe that most of the points in the memorial have been anticipated in the previous part of this case. He will also remark that the memorialists do not rest their case so much on their contract with the Secretary of State or his predecessor on an appeal to the righteousness of their claim. It is further noteworthy that they make no allusion whatever to the important point on which the Secretary of State lays stress in the letter in A.'s case, that, in 1862, the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service memorialised the Secretary of State to allow pensions to be paid in England; and that, in acceding, he attached a condition that pensions should be paid at the rate of exchange fixed for all Indian payments between the Secretary of State and the Lords of the Treasury.

22. Assuming that no memorial had been presented, and no such condition had been agreed upon, it is supposed that the right of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants to demand their pensions in sterling would be clear, and could be enforced in a court of law. But the question is raised, How far the rights of the service were affected by this incident? What would be the rights of gentlemen who had neither signed the memorial nor applied to have their pensions paid in England ?What would be the position of such servants (as distinct from men having special agreements like Mr. A.) who, having taken no part in the memorial, simply applied to have their pensions paid in England? Would such application be taken as an assent to the principle which bound them ever afterwards?

23. In considering the latter question, regard must be had to the position of men whose only means of livelihood are their salaries or pensions who found themselves obliged either to accept what was practically forced upon them by the Secretary of State, or of starving, or enduring much privation, while fighting out the question with the Government. Can it be contended that there was a certain *duress* which relieves them from the contention that they were assenting parties to the condition on which only they could get their money? Counsel will please advise the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India on the points above raised.

The following is the opinion which Sir Horace Davey has given on the case above printed:—

"1 and 2.—I presume that these questions are asked on the assumption that the regulations of the present Civil Pension Code do not apply to the case. It appears, however, to be conceded that prior to 1862 the pensions were payable only in India. If any gentleman, for his own convenience, desire to have his pension paid by the Government in this country, the Government are entitled to fix any conditions they think fit to their consent to comply with his desire or request. Or, in other words, under the old regulations a person had no right to have his pension paid in England, and the Government were under no obligations so to pay it. It, therefore, appears to me to be wholly immaterial whether any officer signed the memorial or not, or did or did not take a part in the movement or assent to it. Of course, if the case comes under the present regulations, it is too clear for argument. Those regulations give him the option of payment in India or in England, and prescribe the terms upon which payment will be made in each case.

"3.—I am of opinion that an officer who applies to have his pension paid in England must accept the conditions which the Government think fit to annex to such payment, unless the case comes under the new rules,and in that case, the conditions prescribed by the Code.

"4 and 5—If the pension has been granted in sterling money, the officer is entitled to the number of pounds sterling granted to him, or the equivalent amount of rupees at the Government rate of exchange. But, if the pension has been granted in rupees, the officer can only claim the amount of rupees grantedto him. I my perhaps point out that, although the maximum is expressed in pounds sterling, I can see no obligation whatever on the Government to grant the pension in sterling, and I understand it is not the practice to do so.

"6.—This question is in substance already anwered. He would have a right to the amount in rudees named in his grant, and neither more nor less. If the pension is expressed in sterling and the case came under the old rules, there is no obligation on the Government to pay in rupees. If it comes under the new Code, Regulation 167 applies.

"7.—I have hitherto considered the question on the assumption that the words in Mr. A.'s covenant give him the benefit of the rules in force at the date of the covenant, which is the construction most favourable to him, and apart from the clause 'that in all payments to be made, &c.' I do not think that affects the question. Even assuming in his favour that the pension is a payment to be made 'under these presents,' I do not think those words can be construed as giving him the option of taking payment of a sum expressed to be payable in rupees, either in rupees or in stertling at 10 Rs. to the pound, or that they vary or affect the terms upon which a pension should be granted in accordance with rules.

"Lastly.—As I have already said, the position of officers to whom pensions are granted under the present code is defined beyond the possibility of mistake by Regulation 167.

"8 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. "Horace Davey.
"Nov. 18, 1886."

ADVENTURES WITH TAMED LIONS.

Another accident, attended, however, with no serious results, happened on Sunday night, Nov. 21, to a Parisian lion-tamer, named Salvator, who is an assistant or pupil of the well-known Pezon, one of the three Wombwells of France. Salvator was performing before the inhabitants of Montmartre, who had a noisy fair in their neighbourhood, when a tiger suddenly knocked him down with one of its paws and injured his left hand and thigh. There was, of course, great consternation among the spectators, and but for the prompt intervention of a keeper, the tiger would inevitably have killed his prostrate victim. Only a few months ago Bidel, another lion-tamer, was attacked in a similar manner by his lion Sultan.

A terrible scene has just been witnessed at Dijon. A mesmerist, M. Torcy, accompanied by a cateleptic young woman name Mdlle. Lucia, entered a cage of lions in Signor Salva's menagerie. The animal seemed at first quite stupefied on seeing strange persons before them, but they soon began to show signs of dangerous temper. M. Torcy lost no time, and having sent Mdlle. Lucia into a magnetic trance, he told her to fix her gaze on the lions and to place her arms before them, which she did with perfect impunity. She was then plunged into a catalepic fit, her body was stiffened, and her feet and legs fastened to two stools. The lions, goaded by the keepers, were made to jump several times over the young woman's body. This inhuman exercise was continued until the audience, wound up to the highest pitch of terror and excitement, owing to the ominous growling of the infuriated lions, cried out, "Enough!" The three actors in this extraordinary scene were loudly cheered by the spectators.

INCREASE OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

The session of the German Reichstag was opened in the White Hall of the Royal Castle at noon on Nov. 25, by Herr von Boetticher, Secretary of State, who read the Speech from the Throne. The passage concerning foreign affairs states that the relations of the German Empire with all foreign states are friendly and satisfactory. The policy of the Emperor is continuously directed not only to preserving to the German people the blessings of peace, but also to employing in the counsels of Europe, for the maintenance of concord among all the Powers, the influence enjoyed by Germany from her proved love of peace, from the confidence which she has thereby gained from other Governments, from the absence of interests of her own in pending questions, and particularly from the close friendship which unites his Majesty with the two neighbouring imperial courts. The principal Bill announced in the Speech is a measure for raising the effective of the German army, concerning which the Speech says:—

"By the law of the 6th of May, 1880, the peace effective of the army was fixed up to the 31st of March 1888. Our military system therefore requires renewing on a legal basis. In the army lies a guarantee for the lasting protection of the blessings of peace; and although the policy of the Empire is always pacific, Germany nevertheless, in view of the development of the military establishments of the neighbouring States, can no longer defer increasing her defensive force, and particularly her present peace effective. A Bill will be submitted to you providing that this increase in the army shall take effect from the commencement of the new financial year. The Emperor, in accord with the Federal Governments, feels confident that the necessity for this demand, which is indispensable in the interests of national security, will be recognized with full determination by the whole of the German people and their representatives.

"Among the other measures mentioned, the most prominent refer to the extension of the working men's accident insurance system. The Government relinquishes its proposals for the reform of taxation until the necessity for such a measure is recognized to a greater extent by the people."

The speech from the Throne at the opening of the German Reichstag, on Nov 25, after emphasizing the pacific desires of the Emperor, announced that, as in the army lies a guarantee for peace, a Bill will be submitted for an increase in the peace effective of the German army owing to the development of the military establishments of the neighbouring States. The proposed increase will involve an addition of about 41,000 men to the present peace establishment of the army, which was fixed at 427,274 men in May, 1880, or 1 per cent. of the population, according to the census of 1875. But the population of Germany has greatly increased since then, and the Government means to profit, as it is legally able to do, by the fact. The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin says:—

"The proposed increase in the army will involve the addition to the existing number of cadres of thirty-one battalions of infantry, with twenty-four batteries of artillery, and a corresponding number of cavalry squadrons. The *expose des motifs* attached to the Bill draws a close numerical comparison between the armies of Germany, France, and Russia, and comes to the conclusion that it is a prime condition of the empire's very existence that the great disproportion between its own defensive strength and the attacking power of its neighbours should be immediately lessened. From the point of view of mere annual expenditure, it is shown that, while the German army now only costs the nation about 9 m. per head of the population, France pays about 21 m. per head for the maintenance of her enormous host, while the present military budget of Russia, exclusive of Finnish and other irregular troops, is nearly 786,000,000 m., as compared with Germany's meagre 446,000,000 m. To lessen, therefore, the disproportion in the numbers of the German army and those of its most formidable neighbours, France and Russia, it is proposed to raise its peace footing establishment (half of war footing) from 427,274 to 468,409, apart from the one-year volunteers, which would be equivalent to its augmentation by about a tenth part of its present strength. It is not intended to form new army corps with this increase, but five new regiments will be created, while fifteen existing regiments will receive a fourth battalion, and in the time of war would therefore each be 4,000 strong; and the number of existing cadres will otherwise be increased. The artillery would be strengthened by twenty-four new batteries. These are the main features of the contemplated army reform, which would entail an extraordinary outlay of about 24,000,000 m. and an addition to the ordinary army estimates of 23,000,000 m. One striking point in connection with this reform is the demand that it shall take effect from the same date of the following year, when the renewed Military Septennate, also provided for in the Army Bill, would otherwise begin to run."

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND.

Sir Francis Adams has transmitted from Berne to the Foreign Office a report by Mr. Conway Thornton upon the situation of commerce and industry in Switzerland during the year 1885. Mr. Thornton says:—"The tone of the report itself is an exceedingly gloomy one. Scarcely a single branch of trade is favourably spoken of, the fault being pretty equally distributed between over-production, English competition at preposterously low prices, and the German Customs tariff. The report, it is true, deprecates any policy of reprisals, of protective duties, of drawbacks, of bounties, and insists upon the advisability of adhering to the traditional free-trade lines. Upon this one newspaper has ironically observed that it would be as rational to recommend a drowning man whose hands were tied to help himself. There does, it is true, appear an absence of any attempt to suggest some more deep-seated and general causes for the existing depression, or to show that an equally critical state of things prevails in countries boasting a high protective tariff. It is to be feared that the general current of commercial opinion in Switzerland is setting in the direction of a limited protection, at least; and, however, disinclined the Federal Government may be to yield, it may chance to prove too powerful for them. The treaty with Germany, in some particulars, doubtless has an injurious bearing upon Swiss trade, but it is not easy at present to perceive how Switzerland could enforce the concession of a more favourable one. Negotiations were, indeed, entered into by the Federal Government in June last, with a view to obtaining alleviations in certain directions; but, as might be expected the attitude of Germany in the matter is understood to be polite but discouraging. Still, it is possible that some improvement may be effected. A general revival of trade would certainly arrive most opportunely just now for all countries, however situated, and would suffice to solve many troublesome questions; and there is no sufficient reason apparent why Switzerland should not be so favoured at as early a date as any of her neighbours."

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN OFFICER.

Lieut.-Colonel Browning was charged at Chatham Police Court on Saturday, Nov. 20, with embezzling £73, the property of the Crown. Mr. Danckwerts, barrister, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the defendant had acted as paymaster of the Royal Engineers down to April last, when he retired. It was then discovered, as alleged, that he had falsified his books to the extent of about £4,000. Mr. Seed, of the Accountant-General's Department, deposed as to false entries in the defendant's books. Looking at the figures upon which Colonel Browning had estimated his balances in 1885, he found a total overcast of £8,676, and there were subsequently undercasts to the same amount. The figures were all in the defendant's handwriting. The accused was remanded for a week; bail being accepted, himself in £1,000, and two sureties for £500 each.

OBITUARY.

The celebrated Austrian novelist, Leopold Kompert, has died in Vienna, after a long illness. His works dealt almost exclusively with scenes from modern Jewish life, and they have been translated into many languages.

The death is announced from Zurich of Professor Johannes Scherr, the celebrated critic and historian. He was a native of Wurtemberg, but fled to Switzerland after the revolutionary movement of 1848, in which he took a prominent part. He has left behind him a variety of works on the literature and history of Germany.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who held the post of United States Minister to Great Britain from 1861 until 1868, and acted as arbitrator in the Commission to settle the respective claims of Great Britain and the United States arising out of the civil war.

The death of Mr. Charles Greville Mansel, which occurred at Brigton, on Nov. 19, in his eightieth year, probably removes, with the exception of Sir George Clerk, the oldest surviving member of the East India Company's service. It is much to be feared, says the *Times*, that the mention of his name will fail to conve any precise sense of loss at the present day, although a generation back his death would have been considered either the close of a distinguished career or the cutting short of one of still greater promise. Sir Robert Montgomery, who succeeded him on the Punjab Board more than thirty-five years ago, is the only one of his contemporaries who could do justice to Mr. Mansel's services and character. A retirement, dating from the Mutiny, if not before, was not calculated to keep the name of one who was regarded as among the most able and amiable of Thomason's school prominently before those of his countrymen, who feel an interest in Indian matter; yet it was owing to his reputation gained under Mertins Bird and Thomason, as well as his good services in the North-West Provinces, that Lord Dalhousie in 1849 made him the junior member of the board to which he intrusted the administration and reorganisation of the great province of the Punjab, which had just been annexed. Mr. Bosworth Smith, in his biography of Lord Lawrence, says that he was a man of contemplation rather than of action, and that he was of more equable and philosophic temperament than either John or Henry Lawrence. In a minor degree than these men, but still to a great extent, he deserves the credit of having erected on the ruins of Runjeet Singh's kingdom a well-ordered and thoroughly tranquillised province, now beyond question the most loyal part of the Indian Empire. This was a great and remarkable work. To ignore Mr. Mansel's share in it would imply ingratitude. Yet it is impossible to invest it with any present interest. Mr. Mansel was a type of the best Indian civilian, but he just missed becoming famous among Anglo-Indians. If regard were paid only to what at an earlier period he was considered likely to achieve, his subsequent career would be pronounced disappointing, but it must be remembered that he was not only miced up with great even to but in contact with great men. His name will be mentioned in books of history side by side with the Lawrences; but as in every other pursuit of life, the greater members of the Punjab Board overshadowed the less even to the point of almost obliterating the memory of the octogenarian civilian whose decease in now recorded.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTERS.

Mr Gladstone, writing to a Cheshire gentleman with respect to reform in the Church in the shape of parochial councils, and dealing with an extract from the speech of the Reverend E. V. Schuster, a Lancashire rector, says:—"(1), I think congregational councils, if practicable, would be excellent; (2), parochial councils impossible—if possible, injurious; (3), Mr. Schuster was right in asserting identity and continuity of the Church; (4), but wrong in denying the title of Parliament to deal with its ancient property."

Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following letter to Mr. Illingworth, M.P., in response to a resolution of confidence in the late Liberal Ministry and its illustrious chief, passed at a meeting in Bradford last week, and sent to Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Illingworth:—

"Hawarden Castle, Chester, Nov. 19, 1886.

"My dear Mr. Illingworth,—I have to thank you for transmitting to me the resolution arrived at by a Bradford meeting, which expresses confidence in the late Ministers, an in my-self, and satisfaction with the progress of sound views in relation to Home Rule for Ireland. Resolutions to a similar effect from Liberal bodies throughout the country reach me from day to day, as from public meetings in America and in the Australian colonies. It is beyond my power to acknowledge individually these gratifying communications; and I must rely upon this public and general expression of my thanks.

"Diminished party strength and compromised relations are very serious evils, and I fear that the different portions of Great Britain will experience their effect in retarded legislation and uncertainty and amplication of public affairs. The country cannot have the great instrument of progress out of working order without serious inconvenience. But even the disasters of a'party redound to its honour, when the arise out of sacrifices due to principle to scientious, even when erroneous, conviction such are the causes of what we now temporarily suffer. But patience and quiet firmness, the moderation of the demands and conduct of Ireland, the general extension of historical information, and the progress of reflection on the subject, will in no long time, we may rest assured, bring about the triumph of right.—I remain always, sincerely yours,

"W. E. Gladstone."

Mr. W. R. Brodie, of Tweedbank, Edinburgh, has sent to the *Times* a copy of the following letter which he has received from Mr. Gladstone:—

"Hawarden, Nov. 22, 1886.

"Dear Mr. Brodie,—Since receiving your letter of the 13th I have been thinking and working in the direction it indicates, and I shall continue so to do. One of my reasons for endeavouring to bring about a speedy settlement of the Irish question has been my belief that it was, to say the least, very doubtful whether there was any other way of setting free the hands of Parliament for British legislation. But England has now imposed on Scotland and Wales a well as Ireland the necessity of waiting to try whether this is so or not. Everything that depends on me will be done to maintain some kind and degree of Liberal co-operation for British purposes; but both Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain are understood to have declared that they will not co-operate with Liberals except so far as it suits the present Government to sanction it. I hope for some explanation or abatement from one or other of them. The time may come—but I do not wish to precipitate it—when it will be right to learn whether all now acting as dis-entients on the Irish question intend first to forego their Liberalism until the Irish question is settled; and, secondly, to co-operate with the Government in postponing that settlement as long as possible.—Yours faithfully,

"W. E. Gladstone."

LORD SALISBURY ON HOSPITALS.

Lord Salisbury contributes an article to *The Hospital*, on "Hospital Support, a Public Duty." His lordship says:—"I confess that when I consider the tremendous interests which we all wish to promote; when I consider the comparatively small pecuniary effort that is required in order to stem so much suffering, to remedy so much misery; and when I look outside and think how much energy, how much money, is being spent on other matters, I cannot but have a melancholy feeling about it. The contrast between the difficulty of sustaining these admirable institutions, the effort that it requires to collect the small sum that is necessary, with the tremendous energy that is characterizing our movements out of doors, makes us feel that there is, perhaps, a little disproportion in our enthusiasm—that we care much for that which is temporary and small, but little for that which is more important than any other interests—namely, the vast amount of human suffering contained in this tremendous population. Perhaps it is that the hospitals suffer because no one disputes their excellence. If they were an interest about whose value there was any controversy, they would have their assailants and defenders; and their defenders and assailants would be very keen, and parties would be formed, and there would be leaders and programmes, and, no doubt, great political efforts, and large sums of money collected, and great struggling and political life on both sides. But the hospitals have the misfortune of being so undoubtedly good, that nobody will venture to attack them; and, therefore, the defence of them is comparatively lukewarm and rare. I do not know whether we shall be able to persuade anybody to act the part of what is called elsewhere 'the devil's advocate,' and give the hospitals a chance of vigorous controversial existence by attacking them thoroughly well; but I am sure it would be good for them. Not that there would be any defects discovered, for I do not believe there are any; but I believe that it would call attention to them; and in England no duty is thoroughly well performed unless a little fighting is involved in it. But, seriously, I would urge upon all that this claim of the hospitals is prior to any other claim that can be made. It is the only philanthropic kind of charity against which the sternest and most rigid professor of political economy has never ventured to raise his voice. If you relieve the misery that you see in the streets, you may be said to be encouraging beggary and pauperization. You are always exposed to the risk, if you try to relieve suffering, of seeming to discourage the individual effort by which that suffering should have been attacked. But the sufferings which the hospitals relieve are those which no foresight can prevent, and no industry or energy can cure entirely for themselves. It is a kind of work which has no drawback; a kind of charity which leaves no evils behind it; and it is precisely, perhaps, for that reason that it requires more effort to advocate it than is the case with other charities. No doubt, these are times of depression. Everybody has less to give than he had before, and we feel that especially when we have to rely on the small contributions which are diminished by distress. But everybody, though giving less, must give something. A certain proportion of his income would be necessary in order to remedy the sufferings of those less fortunate than himself, and let me urge my readers rather to put other objects of philanthropy behind; rather, if so it must be, to cease from gifts elsewhere, than to allow this splendid machinery for succouring the masses of human suffering to run any risk of having its utility abridged, or of being thrown upon the dangerous and insecure and delusive support of State contributions."

CONSERVATISM IN SCOTLAND.

The annual report of the National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland has just been issued. It is pointed out that at the election in November of last year, which resulted in the return of 10 Conservatives and 62 Liberals, the Conservatives ought, if fairly represented, to have returned 24 members. This is illustrated by the fact that whereas the electorate itself had been increased since the election of 1880 to the extent of 192 per cent., the Liberal vote had increased 204 per cent., and the Conservative 254 per cent. A petition against Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy was drawn up by the Union, signed by 115,561 persons, and sent to Parliament. As to the election in the present year, 29 Unionist members were returned, the Conservative members were increased from 10 to 12, and renewed evidence was given of a great increase in the spread of Conservative feeling in the country. The total number of pamphlets and other political publications issued by the Union during the two elections was nearly 3,000,000, some of them in Gaelic. The remainder of the report is concerned with the speeches and addresses delivered at public meetings, the increasing influence of the Conservative press in Scotland, with the elections of members of council, with the accounts, and the general organization of the Union.

MR. SAMUEL MORLEY'S WILL.

Probate was granted on the 20th ult. of the will (dated the 12th of August, 1881) of Mr. Samuel Morley, late of Hall Place, Leigh, Kent, and of 34, Grosvenor-street, and 18, Wood-street. The personalty was sworn as of the value of £467,474 7s. 3d. by the executors, Messr. S. Hope-Morley and Arnold Morley, sons, and John Morley, the brother of the testator, who leaves to his widow an immediate legacy or £1,000, the in erest for life of a £25,000 (of which she has a disposing power as to £5,000), and an annuity of £5,000, with the use of the testator's houses, which are to be maintaned for twelve months by the executors. Subject to his mother's interest therein, the estate of Hall Place and the contents of the mansion are left to Mr. S. Hope-Morley, the eldest son, and legacies of £25,000 each to him and to his brothers Mr. Horward and Mr. Charles Hope-Morley. To these three sons is also left the testator's interest in the businesses of his firm in London and Nottingham, subject to the payment thereout of his capital within eight years by instalments of £5000 a year, with interest. For his daughter Mary Mr. Morley in trust £50,000, for Mrs. Washington, £30,000 (in addition to her marriage settlement of £20,000), and for the children of his daughter, the late Mrs. Taylor £30,000 (in addition to a previous settlement of £20,000). To each person, not being a domestic servant, who has been fourteen in the employment of Messrs. Morley in Wood-street or at Nottingham, there is a legacy of £19 19s.; to each who has been less than ufourteen and more than seven years, £15 15s.; and if less than seven but more than three years, £10 10s. All the testator's usual subscriptions to religious and charitable objects are to be paid up to the 31st of January next, and all the "moral obligations" which he may have incurred by undertaking to assist in building "chapels or other places for public worship," schools, and other objects of a religious and educational character are to be fulfilled by his executors, subject in all cases to the site for any such proposed building having been provided or paid for by some other person or persons, or some corporate body. A sum of £3 000 is to be paid, in three yearly instalments of £1,000 each, to Mr. Morley's son-in-law, Mr. Herbert Wilbraham Taylor, by his son Mr. Henry Hope-Morley, to maintain the ministry of six chapels built by the testator at Leigh, Hildenborough, and elsewhere, near his estate in Kent. Subject to the foregoing, and the payment of legacies of £500 each to his three executors, the residue of the real and personal estate is left in equal shares to all the testator's sons.

THE RELIEF OF EMIN BEY.

The *Times* understands that, prior to his departure for the United States Mr. Henry M. Stanley expressed his willingness to undertake the command of a non-military expedition from East Africa to Uganda, in order to induce the King, the son of his former friend Mtesa, to re-open communication through his country and to relieve Emin Bey. Mr. Stanley believed that such a relief expedition might take twelve to eighteen months. He authorized Mr. J. F. Hutton, of Manchester, to submit his views and estimate of expenses to her Majesty's Government and to gentlemen interested, and he promised that, if acquiesced in, he would at once return from New York and place his services at their disposal gratuitously and without entailing any responsibility on her Majesty's Government in respect to his person. The matter has been submitted for the consideration of Lord Iddesleigh.

Mr. Joseph Thomson, in a letter to the *Times*, urges the immediate arrangement of a relief expedition. Expedition composed of half a dozen white men at the most, 40 or 500 porters, and from 50 to 100 camels and donkeys, would suffice, and the cost would not exceed £30,000. Mr. Thomson adds:—

"I speak of the cost being about £30,000 on the supposition that no expense would be spared in hurrying on the expedition; otherwise £15,000 would be nearer the mark; but I think every one will be agreed in considering promptness and rapidity as vital matters. To attain these objects the party should be no larger than I have sketched, and organized in the fashion of an ordinary exploring expedition. The possible routes are reduced to two—(1) the one which I explored through Masai-land to the Nile in 1883, and (2) the old route by way of Unyanyembe, Victoria Nyanza, and Uganda. Taking everything into consideration, I myself pronounce emphatically in favour of the Masai route. With such a caravan as I have described there should be no difficulty in placing fifty camel-loads of ammunition and some goods in the hands of Emin Bey. I say advisedly some goods, for it would be a grave mistake to take such a quantity as 3,000 or 4,000 soldiers might be supposed to require. It is almost certain that Emin Bey will have considerable quantities of ivory in his possession, and, if so, he requires no other goods to buy his way out of the country, and provide his people with all requirements.

At a meeting of the Scottish Geographical Society, held in Edinburgh on Tuesday, November 23, Dr. Felkin, the African traveller, stated that he had that day received a letter from Emin Bey, Governor of the Egyptian Equatorial Province, dated June last, six months later than the news received recently, stating he was well and meant to hold out. The society agreed to ask the Government to despatch a pacific expedition for Emin Bey's relief. It was suggested that Mr. Joseph Thomson should be appointed leader of the expedition.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have received a letter from the Earl of Iddesleigh in reply to the resolution from their committee calling upon her Majesty's Government to take steps (not military) for the assistance of Dr. Emin Bey, the heroic and faithful lieutenant of the late General Gordon. His lordship says that the matter is receiving attention from her Majesty's Government.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Dec. 13.

For Liverpool.

Stella (s), 210 bales cotton, Thos. Moore and Co; 27 bales cotton, R. Dharsi; 300 bales cotton, W. Valabhdas; 57 cwts wool and 32 cwts cotton, K. Gokuldas; 26 bales wool, E. Sewji; 51 bales wool, Soorji Kesowji; 51 bales wool, Morarji Tejpal; 300 bales wool, Ranchhordas Heerji; 4,000 cwts wheat, E. Latham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Thos. Moore; 1,480 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 126 cwts wool, J. Gokaldas; 23 bales wool, Sk. Modrala Sk. Babola.

Kirby Hall (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bo. Co. Ld.

For London.

Cathay (s), 310 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 55 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.; 750 cwts myrabolums, Warden and Co; 2,483 cwts barley, A. Blascheck and Co.; 14 cwts mother o'pearls, Bhimjibhai Sajeen; 45 cwts mother o'pearl shells, V. Purushram; 50 cwts senna leaves, Bochardas Valabhdas; 7 bales goat and sheep skins, Sahajalli Ramjahalli; 7 bales goat and sheep-skins, M. J. Joomabhoy; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 165 cwts gum, Sewji Ramji.

Cathay (s), 105 cwts olibanum, Allimamed Hussein; 110 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co; 9 bales hides, Cursetji Jehangir and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore (s), 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 14,000 cwts wheat, Lyons and Co; 1,400 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Clan Mackenzie (s), 1,452 cwts gingelly seed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Nubia (s), 3,999 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 7,998 cwts groundnuts and 660 mowra seed, Ralli Bros.; 1,004 cwts mowra seed, D. Sassoon.

For Trieste.

Medusa (s), 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 5 bales cotton, Lyons and Co.

P. Llewelyn (s), 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 330 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Venice.

Medusa (s), 5 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

P. Llewelyn (s), 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

For Odessa.

Medusa (s), 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Selonica.

Medusa (s), 16 cwts gum, D. B. Khan and Co.

For Port Said.

Hypatia (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Hull.

Aspatria (s), 7,998 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.; 105 cwts myrabolums, Lalji Poonsee and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bormida (s), 30 bales twist, Tata and Co; 17 chests opium, S. Khetsidas; 9 chests opium, B. Gorukhmal; 4 chests opium, P. Agarchand; 3 chests opium, T. Hakimchand; 18 chests opium, H. Mooltanchand; 1 chest opium, G. Joharmul; 3 chests opium, Radhakishen M.

Kashgar (s), 287 cwts raisins, Curson Lalji; 53 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, C. Ebhram; 30 cwts kismiss, L. Chutoo; 47 cwts sharkfins and 30 cwts kismiss, H. Purdhan; 125 cwts onions, K. Eaoo; 5 chests opium, C. Ebhram; 225 cwts raisins, Quan Lun Eaoo; 6 cwts elephant tusks, and 40 cwts raisins, Y. Loong Hinghee; 80 cwts kismis, Rahimtoola D.; 56 cwts raisins, M. H. Gashee; 6 cases peacock feathers, A. Husan; 56 cwts kismiss, Ladhabhai Chatoor; 125 cwts onions, R. A. Dadachanji; 125 cwts onions, K. Jooma; 20 bales twist, J. D. Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar (s), 16 bales twsit, Issac Ezra; 25 bales twist, N. J. Abraham; 5 bales T. cloth, J. D. Sassoon and Co.; 11 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 8 chests opium, J. D. Sassoon and Co.; 6 chests opium, S. Abhraham; 11 chests opium, C. Bomanji and Co; 10 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co.

Bormida (s), 42 chests opium, Poonachund Agarchand; 8 chests opium, Jamnadas Sewlal; 6 chests opium, Kesowlal Govindram; 2 chests opium, G. Venayek.

Bormida (s), 4 chests opium, K. Ramdew; 2 chests opium, G. Shohagmul; 1 chests opium, S. Lachminarayen.

NOTICES.

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MANUFACTURED OF SOLID SILVER.

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Solid Silver, Telescopic movement. This Pencil-case will be found admirably adapted for use, as its shape enables the hand to take a very firm hold of it.

This illustration represents the Pencil-case closed, and with the cocoanut in ivory stained black.

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NOTICES.

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He will remain in Bombay until the 25th December, and is now staying at Watson's Hotel, Room No. 142. Those who are suffering from these complaints will please call at once and see for themselves, as he leaves for Colombo and Mauritius.

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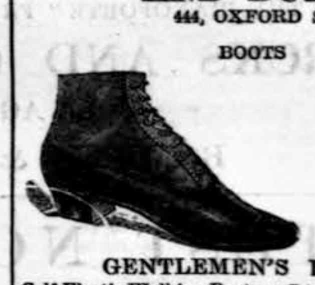

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Times of India, March 1886.

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"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI.

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *29th Feb.* 1884.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c. &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ¼ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School,
Bath, November 25th, 1884.

JAMES ROBERTS,
Riding Master.

Omum-Carpoor TRADE MARK

This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.

Is an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC SPASMS IN STOMACH AND BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable.

Prices 8 Ans., 1 R. and 1½. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

TESTIMONIAL.

Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

Trichinopoly, 31st May, 1884.

E. TRUTWEIN,
Apothecary.

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Armenian Street, Madras.

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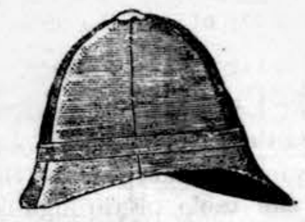

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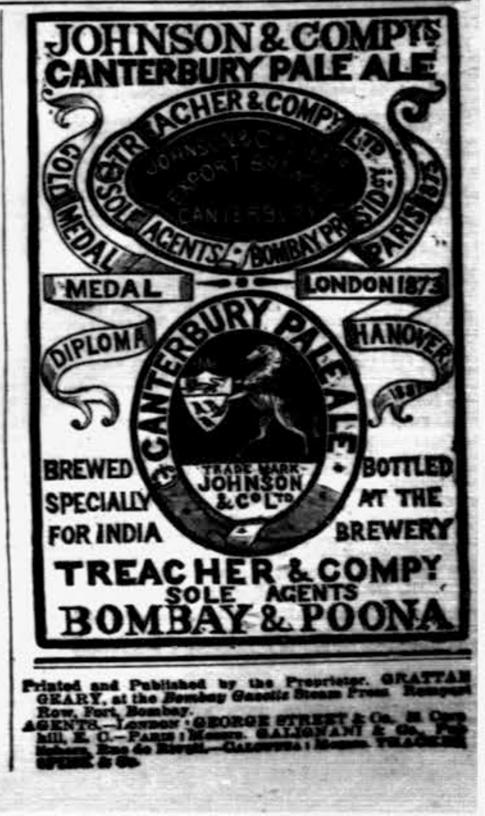
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., 224 Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.